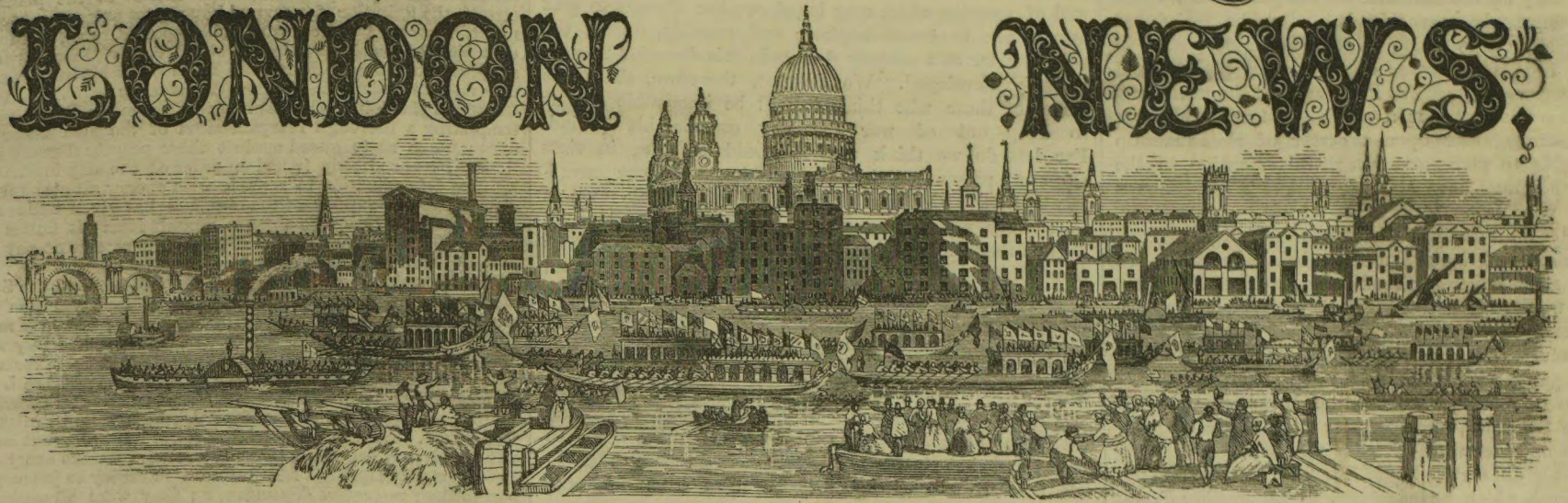


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TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE



THE FIRST GERMAN IN PARIS.

OUR TREATY LIABILITIES.

The House of Lords is frequently very suggestive, both in the topics it discusses and in its mode of discussing them. This is particularly the case in relation to foreign affairs. Whatever may be the character of the policy with which they most commonly sympathise, it is not to be denied that the information they bring to bear in support of or in opposition to it is sometimes original, often copious, and almost always accurate. The Peers are, for the most part, men of leisure as well as men of high culture; and when they voluntarily enter upon a career of statesmanship they are able to give more thoughtful attention to the questions they may have elected to take in hand than is ordinarily possible in other ranks of life. Accordingly, their debates are usually preferable to their divisions, and their criticism is of more value than their judgment. We turn with some expectation of being instructed to what they say—we are often less satisfied with what they do. A quiet conversation in their Lordships' House on some special feature of our foreign policy almost always furnishes the public with materials for grave thought.

A short discussion, introduced on Monday last by the Marquis of Salisbury, respecting our international engagements, was an illustration of what we mean. The noble Lord not only did service himself, but he elicited service, by the speech which he addressed to his brother Peers. Given the position which he assumed—which possibly not a few of our readers would be inclined to dispute—and it must be confessed that the line of his observations was one well worthy of careful study. It took a direction which we will attempt as briefly as we can to indicate. England, he gave us to understand, has now arrived at a point of her history at which it would be prudent, if not imperative, for her to revise her whole system of international policy with a view to guide herself by it to a wise decision as to the scale of her future armaments. Her people seem to be generally unaware of the extent to which her Government has pledged her responsibility to Continental Powers. She has treaties by which she has staked her honour upon the performance of possible duties far beyond her present strength. It may be easy enough to guard her own coasts against invasion, and to rejoice in the thought that she has no land frontiers of her own for an enemy to cross; but, in truth, she has, at various times, and with a view to various objects of policy, taken upon herself the responsibility of defending several lines of frontier on the Continent against assault by any single Power, or by any combination of Powers. She is, at this moment, under treaty obligations, more or less stringent, to defend by arms, if necessary, the territorial integrity of Sweden in the North, and of Greece in the South, of Portugal in the West, and of Turkey in the East; of Switzerland, Belgium, and Luxemburg. Some of these guarantees have been entered into jointly with other European Powers. By some of them England is bound severally, as well as jointly, to defend against aggression the territory of the State to which she has pledged herself. She may be regarded, therefore, as having assumed a sort of championship in behalf of nearly all the smaller and weaker States of Europe.

This state of her relationships with Continental nations, although, perhaps, the present danger of it may be greatly exaggerated, is nevertheless sufficiently fraught with peril to render a revision of her engagements a matter of urgent importance. The tendency of the age is unquestionably towards the absorption of the minor States by powerful empires. There would appear, consequently, to be a strong probability that occasions for English intervention in support of treaty engagements will not be long wanting. It is also worth noting that wars, when they do occur, assume proportions so gigantic as to throw into the shade the modest scale of our own military establishments. It is only by alliances with one or more of the great military monarchies that this country could hope to contest successfully with either of the others a policy of aggression which it might be imperative upon our national honour to resist. We have gone bail for so many nations that it is impossible for us to foresee how or when we shall be called upon to discharge the responsibility we have taken upon ourselves. Under such circumstances, our recent policy of non-intervention offers no effectual security against our being presently entangled in some dispute in which we have no real and substantial interest involved. The past has so thickly strewn the present with diplomatic engagements affecting our national honour that the maintenance of peace between ourselves and either of the great Powers is a contingency placed beyond our own control. This is anything but a satisfactory position for a great country like ours.

The case looks a bad one on paper, and, no doubt, is a bad one in reality, but it is not so bad as it looks. In the first place, the great military monarchies of Europe, even where they are not bound by the same stringent pledges as we are, watch each other with the utmost jealousy in order that they may preserve some sort of equilibrium between themselves. Each of them has interests which would be closely touched by any aggrandisement by either of the others of power at the expense of smaller States. In the next place, France, and even Germany, may be regarded as having reached a stage of exhaustion by the late war, which will discourage any aggressive movement by either for some years to come. Austria and Russia balance one another in the East, and it is extremely doubtful whether, at this moment, England is more likely to be called upon to act upon any of her treaty engage-

ments than she has been for many years past. It may be quite true that the destiny of the minor States of Europe is manifestly towards absorption. But even absorption does not necessarily imply a previous conquest by arms. There are advantages both of commercial profit and of security which may impel weaker Powers to seek annexation to great empires; and, possibly, during the next quarter of a century desires in this direction may be strongly developed. We do not, therefore, share the alarm of those who think it will be impossible for us to keep out of war for any considerable period. Far less do we think that it would be wise, in view of our present liabilities, to increase our armaments to the Continental scale. But we look upon it as a duty which we owe to ourselves as well as to Europe that we should seek, as far as possible, a release from all those engagements which have long since ceased to give practical security to others, but which at any time hereafter might prove seriously embarrassing to ourselves. It is worse than useless for us to suppose that we can largely help to mould the territorial constitution or the international policy of Europe by the force of our arms; and it would be ruinous for us if we did. Our obligations, therefore, should be made to conform to the state of facts; and that statesmanship that shall do most to reconcile the two will undoubtedly be most acceptable and beneficial to the people of this country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, March 8.

The German legions have occupied the sacred city—the capital of civilisation—the metropolis of the world—as the French delight to style it. They have made their entry along the broad Avenue de la Grande Armée; skirted or passed beneath the lofty Arc de Triomphe, inscribed from summit to base with the names of victories gained by the French over their present conquerors, as well as of many defeats which the “Grande Nation” have not hesitated to claim as victories. For two days the Champs Elysées and the Place de la Concorde were German military parade-grounds and camps. Martial music resounded from morn till night, Generals caroused in the palaces of the Elysée and of Queen Christine of Spain, hussars stalled their horses in the Palais de l’Industrie, artillery kindled their bivouac fires around the Arc de l’Etoile, cavalry paraded the Cours la Reine, infantry manoeuvred in the side walks of the Champs Elysées, and uhlans slept by moonlight beside their horses under the trees. On Wednesday, the day the troops entered, the Parisians looked angry and reserved, and the Prussian quarter, as it was styled, was far from thronged; but by the afternoon of the following day the Champs Elysées presented the aspect of a fair, crowded as they were with people of all classes, including thousands upon thousands of elegantly-dressed women—not in black, as the Paris newspapers pretend, but in robes of all shades—who had come out to listen to the music and to take a look at those Goths and Vandals of whom they had heard so much.

Owing to the quarter where the German troops were installed being inclosed by barricades at all its principal entrances, and to the subordinate thoroughfares being strictly guarded by both French and German sentinels, the most complete order was preserved. Neither French soldier nor National Guard was permitted there in uniform; and, although sections of the mob were at times unruly and more or less insulting towards their conquerors, the admirable behaviour of the latter prevented anything like an outbreak resulting. The greatest humiliation they inflicted on the Parisians was performing martial airs long after sunset on the Thursday under the Arc de Triomphe, that cherished souvenir of French military renown. Some of the troops appear to have marched back to their quarters on the same evening; at any rate, by daybreak the entire occupying army was astir, and before noon on Friday not a single German soldier remained within the walls of Paris.

On Monday M. Ernest Picard went to Versailles to make the necessary arrangements for the payment of the 500 millions of francs demanded by the Germans prior to evacuating the environs of Paris. This sum has already been collected, and is provisionally deposited at the Bank of France. It will be taken to Versailles in the course of a few days, after which not a single German will be empowered to remain within I know not how large a circle around Paris.

During the evening of Feb. 27, when one was hourly expecting the entry of the Prussians, originally announced to take place that night, considerable agitation prevailed in the democratic quarters of the capital, and several battalions of National Guards marched to the Champs Elysées, professedly with the intention of preventing the entrance of the enemy. Finding that there were no signs of their coming, they contented themselves with carrying off several cannons and mitrailleuses which had been parked on the Place Wagram, and which they triumphantly escorted to the Buttes Montmartre, stating that they should return with them if the Germans dared to show themselves. They subsequently barricaded Montmartre and Belleville, and there awaited the course of events. On the morning of the entry of the German troops a rumour was current that the Belleville battalions were preparing to march upon the Champs Elysées, and the fear of some insane exploit of this nature was doubtless the cause of the military display made by the troops under General Vinoy's orders. The day passed, however, without any disturbances, save at Belleville, Montmartre, Menilmontant, and La Chapelle, where the malcontents pillaged the stores of ammunition originally confided to their guard. In the arrondissement of the Gobelins also a dépôt of ammunition was sacked; and it was estimated that by these various acts of violence the “Reds” had become possessed of upwards of half a million cartridges. Thus armed, these revolutionary battalions refused to listen to the remonstrances of their superior officers; and General Chailier, commander of the section of the fortifications of the riotous districts, was forced to quit his post and to take refuge in the interior of Paris. The central committee of the National Guard, some anonymous revolutionary body, alone was obeyed by the malcontents, the regular constituted authorities being set at defiance. Their quartier général is established at the Place St. Pierre, at Montmartre, and they have parked their cannon upon the buttes, on the culminating point of which they have constructed epaulments and embrasures, through which two mitrailleuses and five cannons are pointed upon Paris. The amount of artillery possessed by the

malcontents at Montmartre is estimated altogether at twelve mitrailleuses and thirty cannons, while at Belleville there are several pieces, and in the arrondissement of the Gobelins no less than twenty cannons and large supplies of ammunition.

On Monday night great animation prevailed in the revolutionary districts. At Belleville, where cannons and mitrailleuses were installed at the entries to the principal streets, the agitation, for several hours, was extreme. At midnight, however, the crowds had dispersed, and, with the exception of sentinels at every street corner, there was no sign of threatened disaster. It is stated that General d'Aurelle de Paladines, the new Commander of the National Guards of the Seine, who has recently arrived in Paris, is contemplating a thorough reorganisation of the men under his command so as to guard against these perpetual manifestations. He has already issued an order of the day intimating his firm determination to repress with energy all attempts to disturb the tranquillity of the city, and has given notice that any National Guard who absents himself from his duties will be fined four days' pay, and that those who receive no pay will be subjected to a certain discipline.

The evacuation of the forts on the left bank of the Seine commenced on Saturday, on which day Mont Valérien was evacuated, with great ceremony, by the enemy; and on Monday the forts of Ivry, Bicêtre, Montrouge, Vanvres, and Issy were delivered over to the French. It is said that these forts are to be garrisoned by detachments of the Army of the Loire, several regiments of which have already arrived in Paris to reinforce the garrison of the capital, which is to be raised to 40,000 men. All the provincial Mobiles are to be sent home, and are already departing in considerable numbers every day. Twenty-eight battalions left Paris on Saturday to journey on foot to their respective departments; they were all unarmed, and were accompanied by their officers, and each man had a week's provisions with him. Fresh departures took place on Monday, including the 4th Regiment of Marine Infantry, proceeding to Toulon, and several detachments of sailors bound for their respective ports.

On Monday the *Journal Officiel* announced that passes were no longer necessary to enter or leave Paris, free circulation being re-established for the future. M. Joly, architect of the Corps Législatif, has proceeded to Versailles to take, it is said, the necessary measures for the installation of the National Assembly in the palace there; and it is believed that everything will be in readiness for the reception of the Assembly by Monday next. On the sitting of this body on March 3, MM. Rochefort, Rane, Malon, and Tridon—four violent Democratic deputies for Paris—gave in their resignations in consequence of the ratification of the treaty; and M. Felix Pyat essayed to create a sensation, informing the Assembly that, although he did not resign, he should leave the Chamber, which he would only return to when the Assembly had annulled its parricidal vote ratifying the recent treaty. The sitting of the 4th was taken up with unimportant interpellations and propositions; the Assembly, however, was very agitated, on account of the rumours that prevailed of riots in Paris. On the following day MM. Louis Blanc, Delescluze, and Milliére made propositions, demanding that inquiries should be made into the administration of the Government of the National Defence, who should be called to the bar of the Assembly to render an account of their acts.

The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Crown Prince, left Versailles yesterday to review the 12th Army Corps, the 1st Bavarian Corps, and the Wurtemberg Division, on the battle-field of Villiers, to the east of Paris.

ITALY.

At a secret Consistory, held on Sunday, the Pope attacked the authors of the events which have been accomplished in Rome since September, and rejected all idea of accepting guarantees from Italy.

The difficulty which had arisen between the Governments of Italy and Tunis has been settled, and when the convention is ratified by the Bey, the diplomatic relations of the two Governments will be resumed.

GERMANY.

The Empress-Queen received, on Thursday week, the following telegram from the Emperor-King:—“I have just ratified the conclusion of peace, it having been accepted yesterday by the National Assembly in Bordeaux. Thus far is the great work complete, which, through seven months' victorious battles, has been achieved, thanks to the valour, devotion, and endurance of our incomparable army in all its parts, and the willing sacrifices of the whole Fatherland. The Lord of Hosts has everywhere visibly blessed our enterprises, and therefore, by His mercy, has permitted this honourable peace to be achieved. To Him be the honour; to the army and the Fatherland I render thanks from a heart deeply moved.”

This telegram was publicly read at Berlin on Friday week amid salvos of artillery and peals from the church bells. Berlin was brilliantly illuminated at night in honour of the conclusion of peace. In the evening the Empress and Princesses drove through the streets and met with the most enthusiastic reception.

Count Bismarck arrived at Berlin on Thursday morning, in excellent health.

The Emperor will open the Reichstag in person on the 21st inst.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Budget shows a surplus of twenty millions of florins, but it appears that the whole of this sum will be required for increased military expenditure.

AMERICA.

The new Congress of the United States met last Saturday. James G. Blaine was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The House comprises 131 Republicans and 96 Democrats. The Democrats voted for George W. Morgan, of Ohio. There are sixteen vacancies. The House of Representatives adopted a concurrent resolution for adjournment on Wednesday, sine die.

Sir Stafford Northcote having arrived in Washington, the High Commission met on Saturday in secret session. All the Commissioners were present. The members of the Commission were entertained at dinner on Saturday by the members of the House of Representatives.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Maurice Charles O'Connell, President of the Legislative Council of Queensland.

According to the Board of Trade returns for February, there was an increase in the total value of both the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in February.

From April 1 to the 4th inst. the Exchequer receipts amounted to £62,484,104, the Budget estimate for the financial year being £67,634,000. The expenditure has amounted to £62,096,590. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last exceeded £6,000,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire has lately considerably increased its working stock, in order to save lives from fires in the suburban and provincial towns.

Mr. Richard Wallace, justly renowned for his charitable exertions and self-sacrifice in relieving the sick and wounded in Paris during the late siege, has handed in £2000 in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, a paper will be read by Dr. R. J. Mann, on "Mr. Thomas Baines's Exploration of the Gold Region between the Limpopo and the Zambesi."

The annual meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation was held, on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Mr. John Coe presided. The report of the operations of the society for the past year gave a favourable account of its operations, and the financial statement showed that in all its branches the society was progressive.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund was held at the chambers of the corporation, Adelphi-terrace, on Wednesday—Earl Stanhope in the chair. The treasurer's report stated that the receipts during the past year had been £2410. Forty-eight grants of relief had been made, amounting in all to £1565, which, with the expenses, made a total expenditure of £2105.

A general meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Saturday. The roll-book now comprised in the aggregate 239 members, 166 of whom are resident in the metropolis, and the remaining 73 in the provinces. Of the total number 58 are life members. Four members have died within the past half year.—The Earl of Carnarvon will preside at the annual dinner at Willis's Rooms on May 13.

Lord Houghton presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the Philanthropic Society, incorporated by Act of Parliament for the reformation of criminal boys. The Rev. Charles Walters, the resident chaplain, read his statistical report on the condition of the farm-school at Redhill during the past year. Including a balance of £165, the total receipts of the society for the year amounted to £11,623, and the payments to £10,748.

At the meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, on Monday evening, the lecture-hall was full. Several new members and associates were elected, and donations to the library from Dr. Macvicar and Dr. Haughton acknowledged. Mr. English's paper on "Biblical Pneumatology and Psychology" provoked a most interesting discussion, in which Mr. J. Bateman, F.R.S., Mr. C. Graham, the Rev. E. White, the chairman, and others took part. On the 20th inst. a paper on "Some Curiosities of Ethnology" will be read.

The fortieth annual meeting of the friends of the Royal United Service Institution was held, last Saturday, at Whitehall-yard, under the presidency of Viscount Halifax. Captain Burgess, the secretary, read the report of the council, which states that in the past year 178 members joined the institution; whilst the losses by death were seventy-three, by withdrawal fifty-two; struck off the lists, fourteen. The total receipts for the year, including the Government grant of £600, amounted to £4099, the expenditure being £3932.

The superintending architect of the Metropolitan Board of Works reported to the board last year that, in fourteen years, 4194 subsidiary names of streets had been abolished, 1849 new streets had been named, and 94,532 houses had been re-numbered. The object is greater precision of reference, which is promoted to a large extent for commercial, social, sanitary, medical, and other purposes, and tends greatly to the convenience of the public. The rules of the board require that, as far as possible, in selecting names for new streets, no names shall be repeated.

The annual general meeting and election of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held, on Thursday week, at the City Terminus Hotel. The total receipts for the year had been £3064, the whole of which had been disbursed in relief and pensions, and, in addition, a sum of £550, which the committee had drawn from the invested fund. Over fifty aged foreigners of all nationalities were receiving weekly allowances ranging from 2s. to 5s., and casual relief had been given to 2604 persons, of whom nearly 500 were French refugees and Germans expelled from France at the beginning of the war.

Lord Lawrence makes an appeal for support to the funds of the East London Mission, which are now very low. The mission is employing, on the average, 4900 women every week in sewing classes, a large proportion of whom are widows, and the rest wives, with children, of sick men and others without employment. In addition to this the mission allows a limited sum to each agent to be distributed at his discretion among the sick and bedridden who are unable to do anything for themselves. It is spending at the rate of £460 a week, and has not more than sufficient money for two weeks in hand.

The first festival in connection with the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants took place at Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday evening. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., presided, and about 120 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. Subscriptions to the amount of £1000 were announced. It appears that the institution at present labours under a building debt of £10,000, towards which an anonymous giver has contributed £1000, and a gentleman, wishing to incite the generosity of others, has subscribed £100 on the condition that twenty-nine others give the same amount.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, last Saturday, reports were read showing that there were 129 smallpox patients in the hospital at Stockwell, 301 at Homerton, and 455 at Hampstead. It was unanimously resolved to appropriate the old workhouse at Islington to the purposes of a convalescent hospital for 200 patients. At the Hampstead Hospital seven children suffering from smallpox have been received. They all belonged to one family living in St. Pancras, and were in age ranging from sixteen to an infant in arms. Not one of these had been vaccinated, and several of the children are dangerously ill.

The London School Board, on Wednesday, resumed the discussion, upon the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., providing that the Bible should be read, and instruction in religious subjects given, in the schools established by the board. After the delivery of several speeches, the resolution was carried in an amended form. The material parts of the modified motion are the following:—"That in the schools provided by the board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of the children, provided always that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination."

The ancient site of Newgate Market, which was offered by auction last week, under directions from the Markets Improvement Committee of the City of London, was sold in one lot for £20,000, subject to the conditions approved by the committee and also by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by which arcades or passage ways ten feet in width are reserved from north to south and from east to west.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society on Thursday week—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., in the chair—the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—G. D. Harding, W. H. Hudleston, A. H. Mason, I. I. Nicholson; and papers were read, "On the Distillation and the Boiling Point of Glycerin," by T. Bolas; and "On the Action of Heat on Silver Nitrate," by Dr. E. Divers. After the reading of these papers Dr. Gladstone communicated some remarks on the Relations of Chemical Reaction and Time. It was his intention to call the attention of chemists to this wide field of inquiry. Hitherto experimenters seemed to have limited their observations to only the circumstances at, and the products with, which a chemical reaction begins and ends; but the intermediate stages of products of such reactions are fully deserving of notice. The president, Dr. Odling, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and others concurred in Dr. Gladstone's view as to the importance of a closer study of this subject.

A meeting of the Mansion House French Relief Fund Committee was held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £120,000 were reported. Lord Vernon, on behalf of the Peasant-Farmers' Seed Fund, stated that they had received £25,000; Mr. J. R. Robinson reported that up to this time the *Daily News*' Fund exceeded £21,000; Mr. Bennoch said that the Refugees' Benevolent Fund amounted to £8000; and Baron Gudin attended as the representative of a fund of £3000. Colonel Stuart Wortley and Mr. George Moore have presented a report to the committee, showing how the fund has been dispensed in the French capital. These gentlemen were in Paris a month, and a circumstantial account of their various operations is given. Reference is made to the cordial co-operation of the French authorities. Mr. S. T. Capper, an agent of the War Victims' Fund, states that the villagers round Belfort are in the greatest distress, not only, in many cases, from the destruction of their homes, but because they have lost their crops and cattle.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning in the house of Mr. Halley, a fruiterer and greengrocer, in Chapel-street, Edgware-road. The family consisted of a father and mother and six sons, aged respectively—James, nineteen; William, seventeen; Richard, fifteen; Walter, thirteen; Alfred, two years and a half; and George, three months. There was also a servant girl, Caroline Shirley, aged nineteen. The fire had completely occupied the lower rooms before an alarm was given, when a fire-escape was quickly on the spot; but before it arrived the mother with her baby appeared at one of the windows. The bystanders spread a blanket, and called upon her to throw down the child. She did so, but the child fell outside the blanket, and was killed. Another child, Alfred, was then let fall and caught, but it was much injured, and was taken to the hospital. The fire-escape by this time was at work, and succeeded in rescuing Mr. and Mrs. Halley and two of the sons, William and Walter. While this was being effected, Richard and James jumped from the second floor, by which the former was killed and his brother has since died. The premises were completely burnt before the firemen could extinguish the flames, and then the body of the servant-girl, almost reduced to a cinder, was found on the remains of a bed.—Mr. Gardiner and his wife, living at Crouch-end, having put their three children, aged two, four, and six, to bed, went to church on Sunday evening. The screams of the children alarmed a neighbour, who found the house on fire; but some time elapsed before it was discovered which room they were in, and they were burnt to death.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the case of the steam-tug *Gauntlet*, lately seized by the Crown for having towed a Prussian prize captured by a French cruiser, Sir Robert Phillimore, on Tuesday, granted an order for the release of the ship, reserving the questions of costs and damages for the hearing of the cause.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Thursday week, Mr. Arnold was called upon to decide whether a cabman, having conveyed three persons within the distance of a mile, was entitled to 1s. or to 1s. 6d. A majority of the metropolitan magistrates having decided in favour of the latter sum, Mr. Arnold, who was in favour of the shilling fare, gave effect to their decision. Inasmuch, however, as the cabman had not complied with the Act, in having carried no flag and delivered no ticket, he was awarded the 6d. only, and no costs.

A robbery was committed, on Monday morning, in the house of Mr. Blythe, the King's Arms, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street. Mr. Blythe brought down stairs his cash-box, containing notes, gold, and silver to the amount of £450, together with the lease of his house and other valuable papers, which he left in the bar-parlour while he went into the bar to serve two men. While he was engaged in taking the shutters down the two men disappeared, having left through a side door, taking with them the cash-box.

A traveller named William Hatton, aged forty-five, was tried at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, for embezzling about £1000 belonging to his employer, Mr. J. A. Archer, tobacconist, in the Strand. The prosecutor recommended him to mercy, and he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.—On Tuesday a man, who gave the name of Herbert Scott Murray, with many aliases, and who was described as the son of a Scottish solicitor, was convicted of swindling upon three indictments, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

John White, seaman, was examined at Bow-street, on Thursday week, on several charges of housebreaking. It appeared from the evidence of George Birney, assistant to Mr. Steward, jeweller, in the Strand, that on the evening of Feb. 22 he heard a noise at the shop window, which he discovered to be broken. On going outside he found the prisoner standing there, and, as he was the only man near, he gave him into custody. While in charge of the police he dropped an iron wedge on the pavement. Alfred Legg, a boy of thirteen, stated that he saw the prisoner take the watches from the window of Mr. Faze's jeweller's shop, in Oxford-street, and run away. Mr. Albert, a dealer in antiquities, Oxford-street, stated that he was robbed in a precisely similar manner of some rings and ornaments. The prisoner denied the charge of stealing the watches. Sir T. Henry committed him for trial.

At Leeds, a mechanic has been fined £5 for cruelty to a badger by suffering it to be baited.

Charles Smith, a man who has been in the service of the Post Office seventeen years, was convicted at the Oxford Assizes, last Saturday, of stealing some letters containing stamps. He was sentenced to penal servitude for five years. Joseph Soanes, the proctor's marshal for the University, was tried, on the same day, for forging the acceptance to a bill of

exchange for £25. He imputed the forgery to a man named Dawson, who has gone to America; but the jury convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

Mr. William Hempson Denham, described as a gentleman farmer, of Upper House Farm, Womersley, and of Southsea, Hants, homoeopathic doctor, was charged, at the Guildford Petty Sessions, last Saturday, on sixteen separate summonses, with cruelly ill-treating cattle by neglecting to provide them with sufficient food. Mr. Colam reminded the magistrates that the defendant was convicted of cruelty to animals five weeks ago, and fined £5 and costs. After hearing the evidence, the Bench sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Jonathan Barron, a butcher, was tried at Leicester, on Monday, for the murder of Jonathan Benfold on Feb. 25. The facts have been already reported. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

James Chapman, labourer, was charged at Hereford with the wilful murder of Benjamin Snow. The deceased man was a constable belonging to the Herts constabulary, and he was stationed at a village called Bennington, in the neighbourhood of Stevenage. The prisoner was a labourer belonging to the same village, and the crime arose out of a poaching affair. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

At the Armagh Assizes Mr. Justice Fitzgerald has been occupied for a couple of days in trying a breach of promise case, in which the damages were laid at £800. The plaintiff, Miss Mary Mayes, is in her twenty-fourth year, and is the daughter of respectable parents. The father of the girl died some nine years ago, leaving behind him for the support of his widow and six children—four of whom were girls—a small holding of some ten acres, not far from Portadown. About two years ago there were several religious meetings held in connection with the Methodist body in Portadown, conducted by the Rev. Wm. Livingstone, and it was in the house of the defendant himself that the first meeting was held. He asked her to marry him, bought the ring, and obtained a license last Michaelmas Day. On the next Wednesday he sent a workman to tell the plaintiff that he could not marry her. The jury awarded the plaintiff £200.

In the celebrated Belleisle assault case, a criminal prosecution against the Rev. Mr. Porter and four others for assaulting Captain Poynter, tying him down in a boat, conveying him some miles, and publicly flogging him, was gone into, at Enniskillen Assizes, on Tuesday. The assault was not denied, but gross provocation was pleaded. The jury, after having been locked up until midnight, were unable to agree, and were discharged. Captain Poynter recently brought a civil action against Mr. Porter, in which he claimed £10,000 damages. In this case also, which was tried in Dublin, the jury disagreed.

Chief Justice Monahan, in addressing the grand jury of the county of Westmeath, on Thursday week, said that things were going from bad to worse. The police returns showed three men shot, four lives attempted, forty-five threatening letters, several houses burnt, and five or six cases of cattle houghing. In the large majority of cases the offenders had not been made amenable. He trusted that the proceedings in Parliament would improve the county and restore safety to the inhabitants. At Roscommon, on the contrary, Mr. Justice Keogh, on Monday, offered his congratulations to the grand jury upon the satisfactory state of the county as shown by the calendar and the police returns.

Lawrence Bray was tried at the Westmeath Assizes for an attempt to murder Constable Supple, on Jan. 16 last, at Raharney, near Killucan. The constable, who had received promotion and reward for the part he took on the occasion, swore to the positive identity of the prisoner, whom, he stated, he had known previously for five years, and had recognised him while the struggle, which was a desperate one, was going on. Bray had been arrested an hour after the occurrence with a mark of blood on his face, which Supple said was placed there by him. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

At the Cavan Assizes, last week, a man named Daly, who had sworn a false information charging several persons with having broken into his house, was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A murder was committed on Monday, the victim being Mr. Alexander Stewart, farmer, residing near Ramelton, in the county of Donegal. The deceased had gone with his son to take possession of a house occupied by his caretaker, named M'Bride. He had got M'Bride and his furniture out, when the latter walked up and stabbed him with a penknife, and was prevented stabbing him a second time only by the exertions of Mr. Stewart's son. M'Bride made his escape. Medical attendance was procured, but the wounded man died four hours afterwards from exhaustion caused by the loss of blood.

Mr. Childers has resigned. He has been strongly counselled by his medical advisers not to take in hand any official work, and therefore he gives up his post. It is satisfactory to know that nothing but absolute rest is needed for his perfect recovery. Mr. Goschen is transferred from the Poor-Law Board to the Admiralty, in place of Mr. Childers; Mr. Stansfeld takes the Poor-Law Board; and Mr. Baxter becomes Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

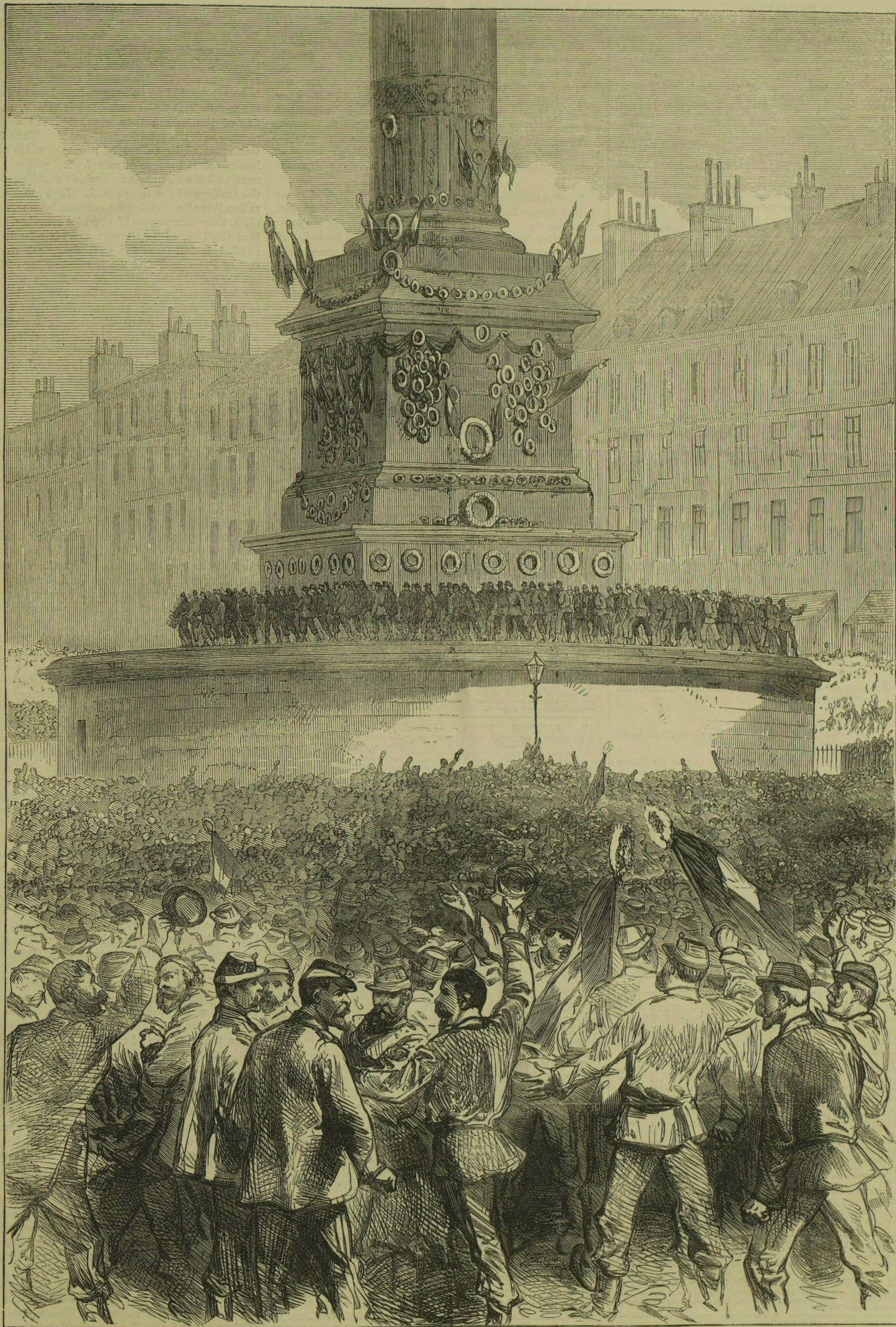
The directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company have agreed to pay £7500 to the representatives of the family of the late Mr. Henry Richardson, paper manufacturer, Sunderland, who was killed in the collision at Brookley Whins station in December last. A claim for £10,000 for the deceased's ten children, whose mother has died since the accident, was originally made, and an action to enforce that claim was set down for hearing at the Manchester Assizes this week.

The Duke of Devonshire has joined the committee for raising a sustentation fund for the Church of Ireland, and contributes to that fund £1000. Amongst many others who have joined the committee may be mentioned the names of the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Yarmouth, Lord Tredegar, Lord Redesdale, Lord Cairns, Lord Lawrence, Lord John Manners, Sir Roundell Palmer, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy; Thomas Brassey, Esq.; and Henry A. Brassey, Esq.

The Cape mail-steamer brings the news that the ship *Mistress of the Seas*, bound from Glasgow to Calcutta, foundered, on Nov. 27, in the Indian Ocean. The captain, first mate, carpenter, boatswain, cook, and nine seamen went down in her. The second mate, steward, and nine seamen escaped in the life-boat, and, after eleven days, were picked up by the barque *Kirkland*, and taken into Table Bay. Another boat, containing three men, was seen to get away from the *Mistress of the Seas*, but nothing has been heard of it. The *Mistress of the Seas* left Glasgow on July 30, and leaked from the commencement of the voyage.



THE GERMANS IN PARIS: THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE.



ASSEMBLAGE OF PARIS REPUBLICANS AT THE COLUMN OF JULY, PLACE DE LA BASTILLE.

BIRTHS.

At 14, Deanfort-gardens, Lady Violet Greville, of a son.
At 16, Grosvenor-gardens, Lady Katherine Hamilton Russell, of a son.
At Carberry Tower, Lady Elphinstone, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Ballyman, in the county of Dublin, the wife of George Penett, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Ailsa to the Hon. Evelyn Stuart, third daughter of Lord Blandford.
On the 4th inst., at Thornton Hough, Cheshire, by the Rev. J. Aldom, Ernest William, son of General Sir John Jones, K.C.B., to Eliza Alice, third daughter of George Underwood, Esq., of Raby Hall, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

At Versailles, the Hon. Anne, Evelyn, Lady Warrender, in her 80th year.
On the 2nd inst., at No. 2, St. Mary Abbott-terrace, Kensington, Henrietta, widow of Richard Russell, Esq., formerly of Stoke Newington, in her 75th year.
On the 22nd ult., at Homburgs Monts, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Staw, Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and Knight Commander of San Fernando of Spain, third son of the late C. Shaw, of Ayr.
On the 28th ult., at Ouslethwaite, near Barnsley, Martha Mesnard, the widow of the late George Bingley, Esq., aged 72 years.
On the 5th inst., Lieutenant-Colonel Bradbury, Huddersfield, J.P., 34th West York Rifle Volunteers, aged 41.
On the 11th ult., at Brooklyn, New York, U.S., Elliot (née Haswell, native of Glasgow), wife of Mr. Julius L. Pollock, Brooklyn.
On the 7th inst., at 41, Kennington-park-road, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Francis Newbold, aged 62.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18.

SUNDAY, March 12.—Third Sunday in Lent.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Woodford, Vicar of Leeds.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Protheroe.
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Chichester. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Dr. Scott, Dean of Rochester; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley, Rector of Eversley. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford, and Rural Dean.
MONDAY, 13.—Moon's last quarter, 10.19 p.m.
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Proctor on Astronomy).
Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. R. J. Mann on Mr. Balnes's Exploration of the Gold Region between the Limpopo and the Zambesi).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Colomb on Military Organisation).
TUESDAY, 14.—Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, born, 1820.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor M. Foster on Nutrition).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Beazeley on Phonic Coast Signals).
Medico-Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
London Institution Conversazione, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Holliday on Stained Glass).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ferdinand Kohn on the Extraction of Sugar from Beetroot and Cane).
British Orphan Asylum, anniversary festival (Earl Percy in the chair).
Royal Hospital for Incurables, annual dinner (the Speaker in the chair).
THURSDAY, 16.—The Imperial Prince Napoleon born, 1856. The Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, died, 1861.
Royal Institution Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Odling on Davy's Discoveries).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Chemical and Linnean Societies, 8 p.m.
University College, London, 8 p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature).
Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Barry on Architecture).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edwards on Heliography).
Society of Antiquaries of London, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Walter Birch on Inscriptions on Lead in the British Museum).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, annual dinner, 7 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Morgan on the Explosive Force of Gunpowder).
Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on the Eclipse 9 p.m.).
SATURDAY, 18.—Princess Louise born, 1848.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. O'Neill on the Spirit of the Age).
Royal Architectural Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. Burges on Figure Sculpture).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 22	5 53	6 16	6 39	7 5	7 33	8 8
5 22	5 53	6 16	6 39	7 5	7 33	8 8

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Force in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
March	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
1	30.432	39.6	27.0	63	2	34.6	40.3	E. ENE.	236	.000
2	30.340	42.3	37.5	84	0	39.9	56.6	E. S. SSE.	110	.000
3	30.261	45.2	38.4	79	0	29.8	63.3	SSE. S. ESW.	141	.000
4	29.922	48.4	42.0	80	2	33.3	61.6	S.	342	.000
5	29.922	50.0	43.3	79	9	44.2	54.5	SSW. SSE.	439	.000
6	29.991	50.0	43.3	79	9	49.0	55.3	S.	409	.035
7	29.812	46.2	37.8	75	7	45.7	51.4	SW. WSW. S.	506	.022

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.476	30.393	30.298	30.029	30.029	29.939	29.769
Temperature of Air	38.5°	42.4°	40.9°	52.3°	49.2°	51.3°	46.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	33.3°	40.2°	39.3°	48.3°	46.5°	47.3°	44.9°
Direction of Wind	E.	SSE.	S.	SSW.	S.	SW.	

SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES at the GALLERY of the NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue. T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park-lane, W.—412 WORKS of ART by the Old Foreign and English Masters are now EXHIBITED for the Relief of the French in Distress. From Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.—COSTUME LIFE ACADEMY, Tuesdays and Fridays. Instructor, W. H. Fisk, Esq., Visitor, George D. Leslie, Esq., A.R.A. Application for Admission to be made to the Hon. Sec.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

MORNING BALLAD CONCERT, St. James's Hall.—Mr. JOHN BOSEY begs to announce, in answer to numerous applications, that he has arranged to give ONE MORNING CONCERT of Ballad Music, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, MARCH 20, to commence at Two o'clock. Artists: Madame Sherrington and Miss Edith Wyne, Miss Enriques and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Bentley. Pianoforte, Chevalier Antoine de Kontski. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Tickets, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Chaperon, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; and Bossey and Co., Holer-street.

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington-gore.—RESERVED SEATS for the OPENING of the HALL, by the Queen, may be obtained at the following rates, namely:—Boxes of Eight Seats, each box £25 4 | Balcony Seats, each £2 2
Stalls, each 3 3 | Picture-Gallery Seats, each .. 1 1
After the opening a grand Miscellaneous Concert, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, will be given.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore; the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens; the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi; Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Keith, Prosser, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. A. Hayes, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Handel Festival Ticket Office, Exeter Hall, Strand; and of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Monday, Orchestral Band, 1 and 4.
Tuesday and Thursday, Dramatic Entertainment in Opera Theatre by distinguished members of the Gaiety Company, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, at Three each day.

Wednesday, Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss Roper, Mr. F. Cecil Violoncello, Mr. A. Van Blens. Pianoforte, Mr. Koettlitz. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Variations from Septet (Beethoven); Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony; Overture, "Masaniello." Reserved Seats, 1s.
Saturday, Concert (Three p.m.) and Afternoon Promenade. Fine-Arts Courts—Original War Sketches in Picture-Gallery—Portrait-Busts—Tropical Plants—Giant Ferns and Palms, Spring Flowers, &c.

Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season-Tickets. Present Issue dating twelve months from March 1; at all Entrances and Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 21.—GREAT PEACE CONCERT, by TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION—7000 Performers. Military Bands, Fireworks, &c. One Shilling Day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL, JUNE 16, 19, 21, and 23. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Guinea Season Tickets of this and following months will admit to the Festival.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, A SENSATION NOVEL in Three Volumes, by W. S. Gilbert; Music by German Reed; after which, **BADEN BADEN**, by Mr. Cornay. GRAND ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.
NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON at Three, and TUESDAY EVENING at Eight, MARCH 14, Mr. G. W. MOORE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT. On which occasion the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give TWO EXTRA GRAND and SPECIAL PERFORMANCES. Two Entirely New and Brilliant Programmes, in which a phalanx of the most popular and esteemed Metropolitan Favourites will take part, in addition to the powerful combination of Artists comprising the Christy Minstrels. For details see the Programme, which can be obtained at the Office of the Hall daily, from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area and Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 38, Old Bond-street. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, given every Afternoon and Evening during the Christmas week in the Great Hall, achieved a success truly marvellous. Notwithstanding the vast accommodation afforded for the Holiday Visitors, it proved altogether inadequate to the demand for places. At each performance, long before the hour of commencement, some thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission to any part of the Hall. On Boxing Day upwards of seven thousand persons paid for admission to the two performances—undoubtedly the greatest return given by any place of amusement in London.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The extraordinary success of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME fully justifies the Management in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, and also on every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, until further notice. Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured four days in advance, on application at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 38, Old Bond-street. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Great Holiday Programme Every Night at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. All the new Songs, Dances, and Burlesques, introduced during the Christmas week with such unqualified success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Three Weeks. Grand Combinations of Attractions. The Great Historical and Sensational Drama, **AMY ROBERTS**, and the Gorgeous Pastoral, **THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY**.—On MONDAY, MARCH 13, and every Evening during the week, her Majesty's Servants will perform the Drama of **AMY ROBERTS**, written by Andrew Halliday. Characters by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. J. B. Howard, Russell, Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, Fred Vokes, Fawdon Vokes, J. Neville, and F. Charles; Miss Victoria Vokes, Miss Fanny Addison, and Miss Kemp. To conclude with the Opening of the Pastoral of **THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY**, in which all the Members of the Celebrated Vokes Family, and Mr. H. Collard, the Pocket Sims Reeves, will appear. The Scenic Department under the direction of Mr. William Beverley; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Ballet Master, Mr. John Cornack; Musical Director, Mr. W. C. Levey. Doors open at Half-past Six. The Drama to commence at Seven and Burlesques, introduced during the Christmas week with such unqualified success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Double Attraction.—New Comedy and New Burlesque.—To-Night, at 7, AN UNHAPPY PAIR. At 7.30, New Original Comedy, by James Albery, **TWO THORNS**, in which Mrs. Herman Vezin, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Adair, Messrs. W. Warren, Young, Merrin, Bayne, Henry Marston (specially engaged), and Lionel Brough will appear. At 10 the great Classical Burlesque, **VESTA**, in which Mrs. John Wood and the full Burlesque Company appear. Box Office, 11 to 6.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, March 13, and during the Week, at Seven, **THE WOLF AND THE LAMB**; after which, at a Quarter to Eight (for the 9th time), **THE PAGE OF ROBESON**.—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Braid, and Rogers; Messrs. Mesdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. G. Hill, F. Wright, and F. Gwynne; followed by **UNCLE'S WILL AND BLUE DEVILS**. A MORNING PERFORMANCE OF **THE PALACE OF TRUTH** and **UNCLE'S WILL** on SATURDAY (this day), MARCH 11, with the same cast as at night. Doors open at Half-past One, conclude at Quarter to Five. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, To-Night.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU, the beautiful, the graceful, the fearless, To-Night.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU springs at a bound 25 feet perpendicularly Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU accomplishes the never before attempted feat of Turning a Triple Somersault To-Night.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU appears Every Evening at 9.35. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—All the Great Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Acts as usual. Open at Seven, commence at Half-past—Morning Performances, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, will appear.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Every Evening, at Seven, Great Military Spectacle, **GERMANS AND FRENCH**; or, the Siege of Paris. Glorious success. Enthusiastic reception. The Effects, the Battle, and the general mounting have never been equalled. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

"The Three Days of March" might as well become a French household phrase as "the Three Days of July." But it will be a phrase to be avoided by the masses, and will be employed chiefly by the sham patriots, who are already doing their utmost to turn the thoughts of their countrymen in the direction of a revenge that if ever it is to be achieved must be long deferred. On the 1st day of the month 30,000 Germans occupied Paris, and on the 3rd day of the month they evacuated the capital, in compliance with the conditions of peace. Thus the great war was crowned by an act of triumph, which was none the less complete because it was formal and was deprived of nearly all the circumstances which could needlessly wound the feelings of the vanquished. Like most acts of moderation, it is attended for the moment by murmurs from both sides, though murmurs of opposite meaning. We are told that the bulk of the German army is offended that it was not led in full force and with flying colours from end to end of Paris, and that the Emperor-King of Germany did not banquet in the palace of the Kings of France. We are told that the Parisians affect to regard the occupation as a timid proceeding, and that they deny that the capital was ever really taken at all, forty-eight hours' sojourn in the fashionable quarter and under the protection of French bayonets being all that the Germans can boast. The complaint of the conquering army is natural, but the German nation has far too much sense not to see that the conquest was effectually asserted, just as a right to land is claimed by the felling of a single tree. It would be almost ungenerous to be harsh upon the childish allegations of the Parisian writers, who knew that, had the Germans so pleased, they might have swept through Paris and then left her in ruin. History will scarcely condescend to give a footnote to the fact that Frenchmen were found to contend that Paris was not taken.

The occupation was marked by few incidents. The respectable part of the Parisians stayed away from the "German quarter." There is always a mob to disgrace every large city, and French mobs are somewhat worse than those of other capitals. Some insults were offered to the Germans, but the canaille fled with extraordinary promptitude the moment that there was any pretence of resentment manifested. The cocking a rifle or the prancing of a cavalry horse was enough to put to unseemly rout any number of the rabble. They showed courage only when they could maltreat an unlucky artisan or a defenceless woman who seemed to be on good terms with the conquerors. The Germans, with some exceptions, appear to have behaved with all decorum; and when curiosity tempted some of them to penetrate into buildings and squares that were outside the barriers stipulated for, they withdrew on remonstrance from the authorities. It was only when retiring from the captured city that they gave vent to their feelings of exultation. When passing through the Arch of Triumph, on which are recorded victories over their fathers, the soldiers lustily cheered in token that those days were avenged. Then they left Paris.

The danger to the metropolis of France really began when her conquerors had departed. Then came the time of the swaggerers who had never gone out to fight. Cannon, small-arms, and ammunition had been seized by so-called patriots, and there had been immense show of fortifying districts into which the Germans had never intended to enter, but which they could have reduced in an hour with their well-served artillery. Now the city is in deadly peril from these insurgents. They have actually planted cannon on the heights of Montmartre, have erected defences, and avow themselves in arms to protect France against the reactionaries. They have abundance of allies within the city, and may rely upon the energetic support of all its ruffianism. The Government have taken the wise step of appointing to the command of the National Guard of the Seine General D'Aurelle de Paladines, the sternest disciplinarian in the French army. He showed in the field that he had no hesitation in punishing cowards, and he has announced in an order that he will show none in punishing revolvers. But whether he can depend upon the men under his command has to be seen. It is stated that he has so little certainty on this subject that he has demanded 40,000 regular troops, who are marching on Paris, and were to reach it yesterday. With these, if they prove trustworthy, we may believe that he will be able to expel the patriots from their strongholds, and to overawe the dangerous class; but all is matter of doubt at present, and various mutinies are reported. Scarcely during the few severe days of the bombardment was Paris in a less enviable condition than now.

Yet she will not hear of her "deposition," angrily pronounced by some of the provinces. She again asserts her right to be the capital of France, and calls on the Parliament to leave Bordeaux and take its place in the Palace of the Legislature. What course M. Thiers will adopt, or rather enforce, is not yet clear. Doubtless he would desire that the Assembly should sit in his beloved Paris. But until order can be ensured he does not give the signal; and even should D'Aurelle report that revolution is at an end, it may be a question whether an Assembly of Moderates, with many Monarchists and aristocrats, will

much desire to be compelled to debate in the proximity of a population that returned ultra-Republicans at the head of the polls. It is considered more probable that Versailles will be the home of the Legislature.

It is far too early to attempt to form a judgment on the prospects of the nation. A very large and strong party declare confidently that a King will soon reign in France, and that he will be one of the House of Orleans—his very title has been proclaimed—Louis XIX. But many strange and fierce things will be done before that event happens. We believe that the people have not as yet thoroughly awakened from the stupor caused by unparalleled national misfortunes and by the terrible terms that have been imposed by the victors. At present France is in a state of bewilderment. This must, however, speedily subside; and then we may hope that, though there may be yet another stage of fiery trial to be gone through, a great nation will with energy and dignity labour for the restoration of its institutions and its prosperity.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday) week for Claremont House, Surrey. Viscountess Clifden, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Colonel H. Ponsonby, Colonel the Earl of Mountcharles, and Dr. Poore were in attendance. Her Majesty travelled by road, in an open carriage drawn by four greys, preceded by outriders, proceeding via Egham to Chertsey, where horses were changed, and the journey was afterwards continued via Weybridge and Hersham to Claremont, which was reached at five o'clock. Princess Christian lunched with the Queen, previously to her leaving Windsor.

Prince Leopold drove to Hampton Court on Saturday.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, drove to Bushey House, to visit the Duc de Nemours and the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu. Her Majesty drove out frequently during her stay at Claremont.

On Tuesday her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, returned to Windsor Castle from Claremont.

The Queen has taken daily drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Her Majesty will open the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Lord Camoys and Lord Frederick Kerr have succeeded Lord Suffield and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went to Blisworth yesterday (Friday) week, and hunted with the Duke of Grafton's fox-hounds. In the evening the Prince and Princess, and Princess Teck, went to the Gaiety Theatre. On Saturday last his Royal Highness presided at a meeting, held at Marlborough House, of the Provisional Committee of the Royal Albert Hall for Arts and Sciences. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Arthur, dined with Earl and Countess Granville, at the Foreign Office, and were afterwards present at the Countess's reception. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the Exhibition of Works of Old Masters at Burlington House. Subsequently the Prince left Marlborough House on a visit to Mr. Chaplin, at Burghersh Chantry, Lincoln. His Royal Highness was met, upon his arrival at the railway station, by the Mayor of Lincoln. A guard of honour of the volunteers was in attendance. The Prince left Lincoln, after the Grand National Steeplechase meeting, on Thursday. His Royal Highness dined with Earl and Countess Brownlow, at Belton House, Grantham, on his route to town. The Princess, with her family, remained at Marlborough House during the absence of the Prince. On Wednesday evening her Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Arthur, was present at the Philharmonic Concert at St. James's Hall. The Princess has taken her customary daily drives.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

The special license for the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne was issued on Saturday last, under seal of the Faculty Office, Doctors' commons. St. George's Chapel will be closed to the public on Tuesday next until after the Royal marriage, in order that the works in progress may be completed. Upwards of £300 has been subscribed at Windsor for the purpose of purchasing a bridal gift for the Princess and providing a dinner for the poor of the neighbourhood upon the auspicious day. A public ball will be given in the evening at the Townhall. At West Cowes the wedding-day is to be observed as a general holiday, and a dinner provided for the adult poor and tea for the children. A congratulatory address will be presented to the Queen upon the occasion from the Corporation of Canterbury. The pocket-handkerchief of Honiton lace to be worn by the Princess at the marriage is, by order of her Majesty, to be manufactured at Sidmouth.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough left St. James's square on Saturday last for Brighton.

The Duchess of Manchester has left town for Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.

The Duke of Abercorn has arrived in town from Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Duke de Rivas has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, from Spain.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and the Ladies Grosvenor arrived at Grosvenor House on Monday, from Cliveden, in order to attend the marriage of the Marquis of Ailsa and the Hon. Miss Stuart.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Madeline and Adelaide Taylour have arrived at their residence in Grafton-street, from Virginia Lodge, in the county of Cavan.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville arrived at their residence in Curzon-street on Saturday last from Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Yarmouth have arrived at Rutland-gate.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Ingestre, Stafford.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., left his official resi-

dence at the Admiralty, accompanied by Mrs. Childers, on Saturday last, for Brighton.

Earl and Countess Granville entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and a distinguished company at dinner, last Saturday, at the Foreign Office. Later in the evening the Countess had a reception, which was very numerous attended. Earl and Countess Stanhope had a dinner party and reception, on Wednesday, at their residence in Grosvenor-place Houses. The Earl and Countess of Dartrey had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Curzon-street. The Countess of Dartrey gave a ball on Thursday. The Earl and Countess of Kimberley had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Bryanston-square. Countess Dowager Cowper had a dinner and an evening party, on Tuesday, at her residence in St. James's-square. Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. Lady Townshend Farquhar had a dancing party, on Monday, at her residence in Berkeley-street. The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Belson, W. E., to be Perpetual Curate of Rhodes, Middleton, Lancashire.
Carver, Jonathan; Vicar of Barney, Norfolk.
Duncan, J.; Organising Secretary of the National Society.
Espin, T. E.; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Henley, T. C.; Vicar of Kirkby Malhamdale, Leeds.
Jones, Hubert P.; Rector of All Saints', Dorchester.
MacLachlan, E. H.; Vicar of Monkton, Isle of Thanet.
Myers, Arthur; Vicar of Ruskington, Lincolnshire.
Nicholson, W. T.; Vicar of Stradsett, Norfolk.
Smith, W. Hart; Rector of St. Peter Martin, Bedford.
Tyler, W. W.; Vicar of Blythburg, Suffolk.
Wilder, George Gordon; Vicar of South Elling, Hants.

The Company of Cordwainers has subscribed 50 gs. to the fund being raised for the completion of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. Nineteen of the City companies have now subscribed towards this great work.

The Convocation of the northern province opened at York on Tuesday, and was occupied mainly with the consideration of a scheme for admitting the laity to a national Church council, and the desirableness of providing for the religious instruction of elementary schools. Among the subjects discussed on Wednesday were the Contagious Diseases Acts, the discussion originating in certain petitions on the subject which had been presented by the Dean of Carlisle and others. The petitions prayed that Convocation should use its influence to have the Acts repealed. No resolution was adopted.

The Revisers of the New Testament concluded their seventh group of sessions yesterday week. The Bishop of Salisbury presided the first day, the Bishop of Gloucester the second and part of the third; and the Prolocutor, the Venerable Archdeacon Bickersteth, during the remainder of the time. The company met in the library of the Deanery, Westminster. Considerable progress was made in the work, especially during the third and fourth days; and the greatest harmony and earnestness marked the whole proceedings. The Revisers of the Old Testament met concurrently with the other company, in the Jerusalem Chamber, under the presidency of the Bishops of St. David's and Ely; and brought their fourth session to a close yesterday week, after a fortnight's continuous work. The *Times* states that the four Bishops connected with the company have taken a prominent part in the proceedings; the attendance of other members has been good; and the rate of progress, which has been, on an average, about a chapter and a half per diem, gives good ground for hoping that they will not be far behind their brethren of the New Testament Company in completing the task assigned to them. It is satisfactory to note that the harmony between the members of the company, whether of the Church of England or other religious societies, has not been impaired by the recent discussions in Convocation.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Edward Moore, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and the Rev. James Lee-Warner, Fellow of University, have been elected Proctors by their societies for next year.

The Hertford Scholarship has been awarded to F. Paget, Junior Student of Brasenose. Proxime Accesserunt—H. Broadbent, Scholar of Exeter; A. J. Butler, Scholar of Trinity; and F. Madan, Scholar of Christ Church.

A fellowship at Pembroke has been awarded to Mr. J. L. G. Mowatt, B.A., late Scholar of Exeter.

The Burdett-Coutts (Natural Science) Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. C. S. Taylor, of Merton.

The classical junior studentships at Christ Church have been awarded to Onions, from Shrewsbury School; Shirres, of Balliol; and Wildmare, of Lincoln. The mathematical studentship to Tarbet, from Wellington College; and the physical science studentships to Williamson, from Rugby School, and Ferguson, from Manchester Grammar School.

The accounts of Oxford University are published. The receipts are £26,307, including a balance of £318 from last year. The payments are £25,361.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. J. C. Maxwell, formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy at Aberdeen, and at King's College, London, was, on Wednesday, elected to the Chair of Experimental Physics.

The Board of Natural Science Studies has issued a report proposing to divide the Natural Sciences Tripos Examination into two parts, as in the case of the Mathematical Tripos—a preliminary examination of three days, followed by a more advanced examination for five days.

A handsome bequest of £1000 has been made to the University by Dr. Gedge, of Cairns, whose life was prematurely cut off at Khartoum on Oct. 21, 1870, while he was serving as medical officer with Sir Samuel Baker's expedition. The money is to found a biennial prize for the best series of original observations in histology, physiological chemistry, or physiological physics.

The Inter-University sports have been arranged to take place in Scotland this year for the first time, and the first meeting will be held in Edinburgh on Saturday week.

Sir John Stuart has signified his wish to be relieved from the duties of Vice-Chancellor after the close of the present sitting of the Court.

The death is announced of Mr. Lewis Daxat, a very old member of the London press. He was editor of the *Morning Chronicle* in the early part of the present century—when Mr. Perry was its proprietor—and was for fifty years the editor of the *Observer*. He died at the age of ninety-eight.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Proposal was made in the National Assembly of France that thanks should be given to England for her kindness to the French. The mover was at once put down by overwhelming shouts of "No!" The incident was an unfortunate one, and it will naturally produce an unpleasant effect here. People will remember that one half of our famous Quarter of a Million was given in aid of the sick and wounded French, and that at this moment there is distribution, among the French only, of the Mansion House Fund, which already amounts to nearly £120,000. Yet "No" is the gracious answer of the French Parliament when an expression of gratitude to England is proposed. But it is our duty, as calm and rational people (who, by-the-way, ought not to want thanks for doing what we feel that we ought to do), to remember two things. First, that the National Assembly was smarting under the humiliation of having had to ratify a peace which involved a great sacrifice of territory and of money, a peace which the French believe, however wrongly, that England could have made much easier for them, and that they were thinking not of our generosity, but of our neutrality. Next, we may bear in mind that, though the Assembly represents political France, it evidently does not represent social France. Its wild and furious demonstrations, its nearly tearing to pieces a gentleman who ventured to raise his voice for the Sovereign who was but the other day the elected of the French millions, shows that it is not taken from the classes whose good opinion we should chiefly value. Therefore do not let those who are still willing to extend the hand of charity to the French be swayed from their purpose by the uncivil shout which followed the mention of the name of England. The sufferers in Paris and in the provinces have already made a very different response, and I believe that, having cast our bread upon the waters, we shall find the reward after certain days. Whether we have not done nearly enough for another people, and should not now think of our own starved charities and starving East-Enders is another matter, and it ought not to be mixed up with the fact that the Bordeaux Parliament was uncourteous.

Our law and police records have, in the opinion of those who like home news, been lamentably abbreviated during the war, but are expanding again, and sometimes repay perusal. The case of Mrs. Torpey, who was tried as an accomplice in the diamond robbery, and was, according to the Chaplain of the House of Commons, acquitted by "a chicken-hearted jury," will do something to raise the question of the maintenance of the absurd rule as to a husband's coercion. More amusing things crop up. Sir William Bodkin has been trying a youth for coming up to two young ladies in the street, snatching a chain and locket from one of them, and running away till caught with the property on him. The prisoner's advocate urged that it was only a bit of rough play, and the jury took the same view, and acquitted the playful rough. The Judge was astonished, and told the jury that, after such a verdict, they might probably have their own daughters' lockets snatched away and be told that it was all fun. It is, as I have often preached, unsafe to judge a case from the brief report in a paper. It may be that the prisoner was acquainted with the young lady, and thus his act may only have been that of a vulgar cad; but, if they were strangers, there is no excuse for the finding of the jury. The Judge's hint was, probably, not very likely to awe jurors from the vicinity of Clerkenwell, for a very obvious reason. The same day Sir William had to express his opinion of a prosecutor who had been robbed, he said, of about £1000 during three years, but who really thought the thief must have suffered so much trouble of mind about his conduct that he had been sufficiently punished. The prosecutor had engaged another employé, and the Judge said, "I think you had better not tell him that if he robs you of £1000 you will recommend him to mercy."

Has a man a right to hiss a theatrical performance? The law, as we have hitherto understood it, has been distinctly laid down to the effect that he has as much right to hiss as to clap. He must not conspire with others to signify disapprobation; and of course it would be a question whether he went to the theatre to hiss, or whether his displeasure at what he beheld improvised his sibilation. A gentleman has complained to a magistrate of having been shouldered out of the pit of a theatre for having hooted certain mechanical effects in a sensation drama. If he was dissatisfied with a spectacle which he had paid to behold, on the playbill assurance that it was good, he had clearly a right to intimate his feeling; and it is no answer to say that people should stay away or go away from unsatisfactory performances. How can they tell whether a thing is worth seeing or not unless they go? So much on one side. On the other, the hisser may have been perfectly unreasonable; the performance may have satisfied reasonable expectations; nay, may have been as faithful a representation as stage carpenters can achieve. Also, he may have annoyed his neighbours by his too persistent disapprobation—the show may have pleased them, and if it did not please him he should have smiled, as Artemus Ward says, "suckastically," and pitied everybody all round. But, though a man is unwise who excites himself because a scene does not excite him, he has a right to this gratification within bounds. Is a man, I wonder, ever shouldered out for applauding? Yet the sight of a booby with his mouth wide open and bellowing, and his ungloved and probably unwashed hands beating furiously together, is an irritating sight to one who can be irritated; and even the charitable suggestion that the creature has gone in with an order and a gratuity for his work is not altogether assuaging to one's feelings. However, the law on the hissing question is clear—it is only circumstances, not yet before us, that can guide to a judgment in this particular case.

Majora canamus—and do not let us be "frivolous," as the Emperor says—

Darwinian Muse, essay a loftier strain.

"My good child, do you know what you are?" is the beginning of a famous catechism, though not that of M. and N. The answer is certainly not that which Mr. Darwin now tells us, finally, ought to be the reply. "I am descended from an aquatic animal which seems to have been more like the larvæ of our existing marine Ascidians than any known form." Personally, I was brought up before it was necessary for everybody to know everything; and I am ashamed to say that, though I know what an Ascidian is, and also who were the Dissenters called Ascitans, I do not know what an Ascidian is. But, as he was my ancestor millions of years back, it becomes a duty to know something about him, and the question is whether one should write to Professor Owen or to *Notes and Queries*. Meantime, there are some magnificent words in Pope's Homer, which, properly considered, contain the Darwinian proposition; and another, by which, I believe, most of us will reverently abide:—

An aged sea-god, father of his line
But Jove himself the sacred source of thine."



THE GERMANS ENTERING PARIS. THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was a short discussion, yesterday week, on the subject of the revision of the Prayer-book. Lord Stanhope urged that the Government should take up the subject, and remove from the Prayer-book certain of its contents, such as the Athanasian Creed, to which many persons had conscientious objections. The Lord Chancellor declared that the Government could not undertake such a task—an announcement which elicited expressions of regret from Lords Portman, Ebury, and Harrowby. The Lord Chancellor introduced the Table of Lessons Bill, which had been rejected by the House of Commons last year, and the measure was read the first time.

On Monday the Marquis of Salisbury called attention to the extent of our foreign guarantees, and to the deficiency of our military forces. Reminding their Lordships that we had guaranteed the independence of Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, and Sweden, he maintained that, practically, the frontiers of the guaranteed countries became our own, and therefore we could not rely entirely upon our Navy, or upon the "little streak of silver sea;" but must either maintain a military force which would be adequate to enable us to fulfil our obligations, or must modify or abandon them. All foreign Governments were acquainted with the weakness of our military system, and hence arose the impotence of our words in the councils of Europe; and it was absolutely necessary that the Government should either abandon a system of "permanent braggadocio," or adapt their military forces to their promises. Earl Granville characterised the speech of the noble Marquis as so full of exaggerations as to render it useless for any national object. Fastening upon a quotation which he had made from the non-official part of the *Versailles Moniteur* to show that England has now no influence in Europe, he informed their Lordships that the German Foreign Minister had expressed his regret that such a statement should have appeared, and maintained that the fact of the Conference upon the Black Sea question being sitting in London, and the appeals which had been addressed to us by both belligerents during the war, showed that they did not think we were so feeble or helpless as the noble Lord asserted. The noble Earl entirely declined to lay down any general principles as to our obligations under the guarantees which we have given, but utterly denied that we were unable to fulfil them; and, while congratulating himself and the Government upon having kept the country out of war during the past year, repudiated any intention to adopt a system of braggadocio, either permanent or temporary. The Earl of Malmesbury agreed with Lord Salisbury that we were not prepared to fulfil our engagements; and at the same time called their Lordships' attention to the fact that public morality in Europe had sunk to so low an ebb that might was rapidly becoming right. Lord Lauderdale expressed his doubts as to the efficiency of our Navy; and when Lord Grey had expressed his dissatisfaction with the answer of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury's motion for the reprinting of the guarantees, to which Earl Granville had made no objection, was agreed to.

The Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Bill was read the third time and passed on Tuesday. A motion by Lord Vivian for the production of correspondence relating to the nomination of an officer to the command of the Cornwall Rangers Militia led to a warm discussion. The noble Lord complained that, in violation of the Act of Parliament which gave the command of all the reserve forces to the Lords Lieutenant of counties, the Secretary for War had nominated the officer referred to, and had thus been guilty of a stretch of authority for which he was entirely without justification. The motion having been seconded by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Northbrook defended the Ministry for War, in whom, he contended, a discretionary power was vested, which in this case had been exercised in disapproving of the nomination of the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Cairns described the action of the War Office as a grave blunder, and said that the Secretary of State was not responsible for the appointment, and that the sole responsibility rested with the Lord Lieutenant. The Lord Chancellor, on the other hand, contended that the War Office had kept within the limits of the law. After some further discussion, the motion for papers was agreed to.

On Thursday, Lord Dufferin, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, intimated that the Government intended, in the course of the Session, to introduce five measures for the benefit of Ireland—relating to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, bankruptcy, matrimonial causes, execution of decrees in the county courts, and juries. The Earl of Carnarvon, having called attention to a statement in the *Morning Post* of that day respecting the existence of a treaty or engagement between Prussia and Russia since the beginning of the recent war, pointedly referred to the reply given in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Disraeli on the subject, and asked Earl Granville if he had received any information on the matter. The Foreign Minister echoed the answer given by Mr. Gladstone to a similar question, that the Government had received no information whatever on the subject. This was followed by a long, prosy, uninteresting debate respecting the recent liberation of the Fenian convicts by the Government, originating in a motion by Earl Grey for certain returns on the subject, and extending into an enlarged discussion on the state of Ireland generally, and the disturbed condition of the county of Westmeath and the adjoining parts in particular. Lord Dufferin defended the conduct of the Government; it was, however, severely assailed by Lord Cairns, in a speech of considerable length. Some further discussion ensued, after which the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week a discussion was raised by Mr. R. Fowler on the affairs of South Africa and the relations subsisting between our colonies and the Trans-Vaal and Orange River Free States; but the hon. member did not press his motion, asserting the desirability of establishing a South African Confederation. Subsequently, Sir R. Peel once more called attention to the circumstances under which Lord Lyons quitted Paris on Sept. 17, and, quoting largely from the published correspondence on the subject, repeated his former charge, that the "fight" of the noble Lord was "unmanly and ungenerous." Lord Lyons, however, was ably defended by Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Julian Goldsmid, Lord Enfield, Mr. W. Lowther, and by the Premier himself, who, acquitting the noble Lord of all blame, took to the Government the whole responsibility for what had been done. In reply to the criticisms of Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. G. Duff justified the establishment of a college for the special education of civil engineers for the service of the Government of India by a detailed reference to the failure of the previous system of competition; and at the same time maintained that the foundation of this institution did not amount to the creation of a monopoly, because admission to it would be obtained by that very competition about which the member for Reading was so anxious. Mr. Fawcett attributed the failure of the system of open competition to the smallness of the salary offered for the first appointments, and asserted that the establishment of this college as

to the cost, of which the House was entirely without information, was a proof that the Committee upon Indian finance had not been appointed an hour too soon. The establishment of the college was warmly defended by Dr. L. Playfair, and strongly condemned by Mr. Winterbotham and Mr. Gordon, the latter of whom expressed his surprise that he should have to resist a monopoly created and supported by Liberals. The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the action of the Indian Government as being founded upon the same principles upon which the examination and training for the Civil Service of India had been framed, and as being in itself fair, honest, and just. Sir F. Goldsmid had moved a resolution declaring that no young men "qualified by character and attainments" ought to be excluded from the Civil Service of the Government of India because they had not been educated at a Government college; and, although he did not wish to press it, and would not "tell" for it, a division was called for by Dr. Ball, Mr. Fowler, and some other members of the Opposition; and the resolution was carried by a majority of six—52 to 46. As an amendment to the Attorney-General's proposal to refer the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Amendment Bill to a Select Committee, Mr. Newdegate proposed the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the subject generally; but his motion was rejected by a majority of 63—73 to 10; and the motion of the Attorney-General was agreed to without a division.

After a course of prolonged examination of Ministers on topics of the day, the debate on the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill occupied the rest of Monday night. It was opened by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who moved a resolution declaring that the expenditure necessary for the national defences did not at present justify any vote of public money for the extinction of purchase. He reckoned that the cost of compensating officers in full would be £12,000,000, of which £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 should be paid at once; that retirement would cost £500,000 a year; and that the whole scale of pay and allowances would have to be revised. He spoke in high terms of the English regimental system, quoting the praise bestowed on it by the Duke of Wellington, Field Marshal Burgoyne, General Trochu, General Blumenthal, &c. Why should this system be changed? Not for want of officers, for there were 500 who had passed examination waiting for commissions, of which the Horse Guards had only some 300 a year to bestow; and during the last six months 225 young gentlemen had been allowed to note their names to enter the Army not one of whom was over the age of fourteen. It was the fault of the Government if officers were inefficient, but he denied that they were so. The bill, while involving a vast expenditure and disturbing a series of arrangements which had always worked very well, really left the Army as badly organised as before. Colonel White, seconding the motion from behind the Ministry, declared that the latter had studied their own party interests rather than those of England. They proposed to throw away some ten or perhaps fourteen millions to satisfy the "family mania" of the Trevellyans; but he would rather see the country in a proper state of defence than have some day to trust to the member for the Border Boroughs in the part of Gambetta. The resolution was also supported by Colonel C. Lindsay, Captain Stanley, Lord Mahon, Colonel Gilpin, Mr. C. Buxton, Major Arbutnot, General Herbert, and Captain Talbot, the chief arguments against the abolition of purchase being the stagnation of promotion which it would cause and the impracticability of separating selection and favouritism. On general grounds the Government scheme was also opposed, and on the ground of the waste of money for, at the most, an equivocal advantage. This was mainly Mr. Buxton's ground; he felt convinced, he said, that after spending all this money we should find that we did not gain what we were seeking, and he could not therefore feel justified in voting for the expenditure of a sum of money which, if applied to the reduction of taxation, would so much add to the comfort of the people. The defence of the bill was undertaken by Mr. Davidson (the Judge-Advocate), Sir George Grey, Mr. H. Brand, Mr. Headlam, and Mr. Whitbread. The Judge-Advocate declared that the system of over-regulation prices had grown, and was still growing, to such an extent that if ever there was to be a time for the abolition of purchase that time was now. At the present time the reform could be effected at a cost of from £7,000,000 to £8,000,000 spread over a number of years, but if it was delayed the expense would probably rise to double or treble the sum unless a war should intervene and commissions fall to a comparatively small value. Sir G. Grey held that purchase must be got rid of in order to secure a thorough reorganisation of the Army. Mr. Muntz and Mr. Headlam were in favour of ignoring over-regulation prices. Human nature, Mr. Muntz said, being what it was, they could not be got rid of permanently; but he would pay down the regulation price at once, raising the money by terminable annuities. The debate was adjourned till Thursday.

On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone informed Mr. Disraeli that the Government were not aware that a treaty was negotiated last year between the Courts of Prussia and Russia referring to the Franco-Prussian war, and that, consequently, they were not in possession of such information when they instructed Mr. Odo Russell to repair to Versailles and consult Count Bismarck. After some discussion on the position of holders of leases under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, a debate took place on the subject of the patent laws, which ended in the adoption of a motion, proposed by Mr. Samuelson, for the appointment of a Committee of inquiry, and in leave being given to Mr. Hinde Palmer to introduce a bill for the amendment of the law relating to patents for inventions. The House then proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Candlish in favour of making early provision in the Estimates for reducing the National Debt. He argued that we ought to lessen the debt by at least ten millions a year. A seconder was found in Sir J. Lubbock, who commented upon the enormous public debt of the United Kingdom as compared with that of America and Continental States, and augured the happiest results from a vigorous and self-denying effort at its reduction. Mr. White denounced the proposition as verging on quixotic, and pointed out that the annual charge for our debt was only equal to 11 per cent on the income of the country. Mr. Alderman Lawrence recommended an economical administration under which a certain sum should be provided in the Budget for the gradual extinction of the debt. Mr. Illingworth held that the present was not an opportune moment to commence the experiment. Dr. Liddell, however, was willing to support the motion, while Mr. Eustace Smith opposed it as altogether uncalled for. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that in modern times successive Governments had been neglectful of their duty with regard to the National Debt. At the time of the war with France the debt was £900,000,000. Eighty millions had since been added for the extinction of the slave trade, the Crimean War, distress in Ireland, and the war in Abyssinia; and yet the national indebtedness was at this moment but £793,000,000—being a reduction of nearly £200,000,000. The present debt was made up of £730,000,000 funded, of £4,000,000 unfunded, and of £50,000,000 terminable annuities.

Admitting that it was desirable to keep a watchful eye on the debt, with a view to its gradual elimination, he held that the process should be as moderate and gradual as possible, and that it would be contrary to good policy to put £10,000,000 a year in the Estimates for the purpose. It was all very fine to present "a great moral spectacle to the world," but the price to be paid for it might be far too high. He assured the House that the subject had not been lost sight of, and he asked Mr. Candlish to wait six weeks, when he would have a full opportunity of criticising the financial policy of the Government. The motion was then withdrawn. In Committee of the whole House, the Chairman (at the instance of Mr. Cawley) obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Burials Act. The Fairs Bill was read the second time, and the County Coroners Bill was read the third time and passed.

A new writ was ordered, on Wednesday, for Halifax, in room of Mr. Stansfeld, who has accepted the office of President of the Poor-Law Board. Mr. Loch moved the second reading of the Game Laws (Scotland) Amendment Bill. After some discussion, in the course of which the Lord Advocate stated that he intended to bring in a bill on the same subject next day, the House divided, when 85 voted for the second reading and 154 against it. The bill was, consequently, thrown out. The second reading of the bill to provide education for the blind, deaf, and dumb was negatived without a division. The House then went into Committee on the Marriage with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Sir H. S. Ibbetson moved an amendment on the first clause, with a view of destroying the retrospective operation of the bill. The amendment was under discussion when the time for stopping debates arrived, and the Chairman reported progress.

On Thursday, Mr. W. E. Forster, replying to Mr. M'Lagan, detailed the measures that had been taken to prevent the introduction of rinderpest into this country; and stated that the Government would take steps to prevent the importation of cattle from France and Belgium. These precautions were not necessary in the case of cattle coming from Germany, as the disease was being rapidly stamped out there. The discussion on Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's amendment condemnatory of the proposed abolition of the purchase system was resumed by Lord Elcho, who said that the question formed a very large part of the Government bill, although it was but a small part of the whole question. That question was nothing less than the safety of England. The question of our foreign policy lay at the very base of the question of our armaments. The real feeling of England with regard to our foreign policy he believed to be that they hated war and desired peace, but that they believed occasion might arise when the safety of this country or the conditions of treaty might oblige us to take part in foreign war. Looking to our foreign policy, our home, colonial, and Indian policy, we wanted an army which would be expensive. The debate was continued during the remainder of the night, and ultimately adjourned.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to Mr. Paul Curnon, the coxswain of the Covent Garden life-boat, at St. Ives, Cornwall, together with £12 10s. to himself and the crew of the boat, in testimony of their recent gallant services in saving the crew of six men from the brigantine Queen, of Youghal, which stranded on Carrack Gladden beach during a very heavy north-west gale. Rewards amounting to £460 were also voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for going off on service during the storms of the past month. Various other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. The institution had contributed altogether, during the first two months of the current year, to the saving of 279 lives from various shipwrecks. Payments amounting to £1662 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. Various liberal contributions to the society were announced as having been received from Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Reading, Ipswich, and other places, including a further sum of £90 from the stewards of the Covent-garden Life-Boat Fund, and a legacy of £50 from the late Mrs. Baillie, of Edinburgh, through the branch of the institution in that city. Four sisters had also given the society the cost of a life-boat to be named after themselves. Life-boats had been sent during the past month to Kingsdowne, Kent, and Greencastle, near Londonderry; and new life-boats were ordered to be placed at Dungeness, Kent, and Dungarvon, Ireland. A national Irish life-boat bazaar was held last month in Dublin, and had been most successful. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats on their recent visits to various life-boat stations.

The annual meeting of the institution is to take place on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the London Tavern—the Duke of Northumberland, P.C., president of the society, in the chair.

The Glatton, a turret vessel of the monitor type, was launched at Chatham, on Monday.

Mr. Odo Russell, after several months' stay at the Emperor-King's head-quarters at Versailles, returned home on Wednesday evening from his diplomatic mission.

The Lord Chancellor has reported that Lord de Blaquière has established his right to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of an asylum destined to accommodate twenty-four aged governesses was laid at Chiselhurst.

At the Townhall, Lowestoft, on Wednesday night, 360 Sunday-school scholars, with their teachers, were engaged practising a service of sacred song, for public performance, when the platform supports gave way, and the whole number were precipitated to the floor, a distance of several feet. None were killed, but many were severely bruised.

Mr. J. B. Rundell, of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, has contrived a system of easily readable shorthand, based on the phonographic alphabet of Mr. Pitman. It is clearly explained in a pamphlet published by Mr. Stanford at Charing-cross. The writing must be on paper ruled with double lines; and nine different positions, in vertical order, above, between, and below these lines, are assigned for dots, ticks, or strokes, representing, with different single marks, the vowel sounds, the combination of one vowel with one consonant forming any monosyllable, and certain initial or terminal syllables common to many English words. The system is hardly well adapted for rapid reporting, but seems good for clerks who have to take down the instructions of their official superiors, or to write letters from dictation; and it is therefore called "The Civil Service Shorthand." It may also be useful for keeping a private diary, or making extracts from books for literary study.

MUSIC.

The Philharmonic Society commenced its fifty-ninth season, on Wednesday last, at St. James's Hall—to which the concerts were removed, from the Hanover-square Rooms, in 1869—still under the able conductorship of Mr. G. W. Cusins, who succeeded Professor Sterndale Bennett on his resignation of the office at the end of the season of 1866. Wednesday's concert was rendered partly tributary to the distinguished French composer M. Gounod, and partly to Beethoven, whose symphony in C minor was performed in compliance with the wish of a lady of Pesth, who has just presented the society with a fine bust of Beethoven, executed by Professor Schuller, of Vienna, from drawings made during the composer's life. This interesting likeness, the accuracy of which is well authenticated, was exhibited in the room during the concert. The first four pieces on the occasion referred to were compositions by M. Gounod, who himself conducted them, commencing with his orchestral symphony in D, a work full of melodious grace and refinement, if without any grandeur or special power. While there is considerable beauty in the first "allegro" and the intermediate "allegretto moderato," there is, perhaps, more marked character in the final movement, which has much impulse and a certain piquancy of style. A very expressive religious song, "There is a green hill," new for the occasion, was followed by a more important novelty—a "Saltarello" for the orchestra. This form of movement is the Roman equivalent for the Neapolitan "Tarantella," that restless kind of dance so full of southern fiery impulse. The finest example of the "Saltarello" is that which forms the closing portion of Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony. Notwithstanding the recollection of this incomparable piece, the new production of M. Gounod was received with much favour. A scena from "La Reine de Saba" (translated into English as "Irene"), effectively sung by Miss Edith Wynne, completed the selection referred to. The song previously mentioned is a setting of words by Longfellow. Finely rendered by Mr. Santley, it was greatly applauded and repeated. M. Gounod was warmly greeted on entering and retiring, as was Mr. Cusins on occupying the office which he had surrendered as a compliment to the French composer. Mendelssohn's Violin concerto, magnificently played by Herr Joachim, Beethoven's symphony in C minor (performed in compliance with the request of the donor of the bust), and Weber's overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits," completed the instrumental selection—the vocal pieces in the second part of the programme having been the duet "Crudel perché" (from Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro"), sung by Miss E. Wynne and Mr. Santley; and the scena "My Child is Fleed" (from Mr. Macfarren's "Robin Hood"), by the latter vocalist. St. James's Hall was completely filled, and the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Prince Arthur attended the performance.

Mendelssohn's two great oratorios, "St. Paul" and "Elijah," were heard, last week, in near association, but in inverted order. The latter work, given at the second of the present series of oratorio concerts at St. James's Hall, has long since taken rank almost with Handel's "Messiah" in power of attraction with the public. The performance of "Elijah" was conducted by Mr. Barnby, and included the excellent singing of his fine choir, was one of the most efficient of the oratorio has ever received in London. The principal solos were sung by Mesdames Rudersdorff and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley—names so often identified with this music that comment on their performances is needless. Some subordinate contralto passages were well sung by Miss Marion Severn, including the duet (with chorus), "Zion spreadeth her hands," in which Miss F. Chaffield was the soprano.

Mendelssohn's first oratorio, "St. Paul," was performed at the concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) week, when the numerous orchestra and leviathan chorus of that establishment produced those grand and resonant effects which are special to these performances. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington sang the soprano solos; Madame Patey those for the contralto (her air, "But the Lord," very finely rendered and encored); Mr. Vernon Rigby was the tenor, and had to repeat the cavatina, "Be thou faithful," in which Mr. E. Howell's violoncello obbligato was an important feature; and Mr. Santley gave fine effect to the baritone solos. Sir M. Costa occupied his accustomed place as conductor, and Exeter Hall was as crowded at this performance of "St. Paul," as St. James's Hall had previously been at that of "Elijah."

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert consisted almost entirely of Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," which was given—with three of the same solo singers (Mesdames Vanzini and Patey and Mr. Vernon Rigby), and in other respects—so similarly to the performance at St. James's Hall recorded by us three weeks since, that we need only state that it was received here with a repetition of the success which attended it on the first production of the work at Birmingham, and on the other recent occasion. Mr. Santley sang the baritone solos on Saturday as originally at Birmingham. At the performance now referred to, the unaccompanied quartet, "She wept," and the baritone air, "Blest tears," were encored. The cantata (conducted by the composer) was preceded by Auber's overture to "Zanetta," conducted by Mr. Manns; and followed by the "Wedding March" from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Mr. Franklin Taylor reappeared after a long interval, and his playing of Beethoven's solo sonata op. 81, "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour," again proved his title to rank among the best pianists of the day, both in powers of execution and of intellectual interpretation. His other performance was in Schubert's trio in B flat, which was very finely played with the co-operation of Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti. The other instrumental piece was Beethoven's septet, the executants in which were the two last-named artists, MM. Straus, Lazarus, Paquis, Hutchins, and Reynolds. Mr. Cummings was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

A lady with an Oriental name, Madame Haydee Abrek, from Paris, gave her first concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when she displayed a mezzo-soprano voice of good quality and ample compass, and much cultivation and refinement of style, in her several performances, which included Gounod's "Ave Maria," the scena from "Le Domino Noir," and M. Victor Massé's Drinking Song from "Galathée."

Princess Emma Matchinsky's concert took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the lady was very favourably received in several solos, the most important of which was Mozart's "Dove sono." The titled vocalist appeared, however, to be still under the influence of the indisposition and nervousness which somewhat impeded her efforts at Mr. Ransford's concert a week previously. The principal feature at the Princess's concert was the fine singing of Mr. Sims Reeves, who has scarcely ever appeared to greater advantage than on this occasion. Several other vocalists contributed to the programme, and instrumental solos were performed by Signor Piatti (violin), Chevalier de Kontski (pianoforte), and M. Sauvlet (flute), the latter a successful first appearance.

A highly interesting announcement is that of three pianoforte recitals by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, to take place on Fridays, March 10, 17, 21, at the Hanover-square Rooms. This gentleman, now one of the few distinguished German composers of the day, made his earliest reputation as a pianist in the refined and classical school of Hummel, his instructor.

A new cantata, "St. Patrick's Eve," composed by Professor Glover, will be produced on Wednesday evening next, at St. George's Hall, for the French Benevolent Fund.

THE FARM.

Another week of genial spring weather has thoroughly started vegetation and made the land in splendid condition for sowing. The fields have freshened and the young wheat looks healthier, though it has been in places reploughed, whilst the opening buds seem to indicate an early spring. The frosts of last week, in the absence of wet, mellowed the heavier lands, consequently the sowing of oats and barley has been vigorously pushed forward, and much of the spring wheat has been got in. After so trying a summer and the past severe season, the brightening prospects of an early spring, as well as the conclusion of peace and shilling rise on wheat, are most cheering to the agricultural mind.

At the monthly council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, it was shown that the ordinary income of the society is £6165 10s., and the expenditure £4663 10s. 5d., leaving a balance of about £1500; but at the Oxford meeting the expenses over the receipts were £2504 14s. 8d. The scientific tendencies of the secretary have probably led to the committee for considering the expediency of appointing a botanist and entomologist to the society. The usual grant of £200 is to be paid to Professor Voelcker for his papers in the journals; and, in adopting the report of the veterinary committee, it was resolved that the committee make a report on the arrangements now in force for supplying the members with veterinary information and reports on diseases among live stock, and whether, in their opinion, these arrangements may be modified. Viscount Bridport was elected a trustee in the place of Mr. Bramston, resigned; and Lord Vernon vice-president, in the room of the late Lord Walsingham. Members of the society are requested to send in to the secretary, Mr. Jenkins, by March 15, the name of gentlemen willing and able to act as judges at the Wolverhampton Show.

At the Farmers' Club, on Monday, Mr. Edmund Tattersall read an interesting paper on our cavalry horses. After showing the system of keeping up the Government studs on the Continent, the wants of our own country were specially considered, and the difficulty there is of obtaining any number of good horses at the present regulation price. The Prussians, during the last ten years, have bought about 40,000 good country mares, at higher prices than the Government allows, and crossed them with the best thoroughbred horses; hence the high character of their light cavalry as shown in the late war. The improvement in land and the increased value of farm produce and feeding stock, as well as the low prices given for three and four year olds, do not encourage farmers to breed horses. It was suggested that the Government should either give higher prices for the remounts or award sums as high premiums at the different agricultural meetings to the best stallion that has served a whole year at a low rate throughout the district. In the discussion which ensued Mr. Sidney thought that agricultural societies should not give prizes for entire horses, like ordinary cattle, but that they should hire a good stallion, and let him out at a cheap rate, awarding, if they thought proper, prizes to the offspring.

The Birmingham show and sale could hardly be considered a success, as the enormous number of entries (153) tended to reduce the competition for rather a mediocre lot of animals. The Rev. R. B. Kennard, of Dorsetshire, won both the first prizes for yearling bulls and bull calves, the former fetching 71 gs. (H. Allsop) and the latter 66 gs. (I. Upson). Earl Beauchamp's Union Jack, the third-prize yearling, made 16 gs. more than the second-prize animal, and went to Australia for 66 gs. (J. White). Mr. E. A. Fawcett won the first prize for cows and heifers too, which were sold for low sums. Mr. Thomas Robinson's sale at Burton-on-Trent went off rather dull; thirty head averaging £25 13s. 6d. Mr. Andrew Longmore's eleven bulls sold at Linsfield, Banff, made £29 14s. 6d. each. At the Perth annual show and sale of bulls about fifty were exhibited. Mr. R. Arklay's Red Rover took the £10 silver cup and was sold for 45 gs.; but the prices ruled low, and many were withdrawn. Mr. Stratton's herd comes to the hammer at Burderop, Swindon, on Wednesday next. For nearly thirty years he has been before the public as a most successful prize-taker, and won in that time upwards of £5000 in money, as well as many gold and silver medals. Mr. Charles Stubbs's large herd of Bates blood is to be sold on Friday, at Preston-hill, Penkridge.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending March 4:—

In London 2410 births and 1591 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 18, while the deaths were 5 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the ten previous years. Zymotic diseases caused 450 deaths, including 213 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 53 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 36 from fever (of which 14 were certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever), and 13 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which in the four previous weeks had been 196, 211, 218, and 227, declined to 213 last week. Two fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week.

During the week 5554 births and 3747 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality in the week was at the rate of 27 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 25 per 1000; Portsmouth, 15; Norwich, 20; Bristol, 25; Wolverhampton, 22; Birmingham, 21; Leicester, 20; Nottingham, 22; Liverpool, 36; Manchester, 25; Salford, 25; Bradford, 20; Leeds, 22; Sheffield, 24; Hull, 19; Sunderland, 31; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 31. The deaths from smallpox in these towns, which had been 303, 327, and 358 in the three previous weeks, declined to 312 last week, of which 213 occurred in London, 89 in Liverpool, 5 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2 each in Salford and Hull, and 1 in Sunderland. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 30 per 1000 persons; in Glasgow, 38 per 1000; in Dublin, 34.

The distribution of Snider rifles to the volunteer force is now completed.

THE PROTESTANT HOSPITAL
AT BORDEAUX.

In addition to the other Engravings of subjects connected with the war in France appearing in this week's Paper, we present one from a sketch by our Special Artist at Bordeaux, taken in the "Protestant Hospital" there established for the relief of foreign sailors in the Rue Huguerie, a portion of which has lately been occupied by wounded French soldiers from General Chanzy's army. This temporary hospital, or ambulance, for the military is supported chiefly by contributions of money and personal service from a society of Protestant ladies, some of them English and some French, residing in that city; while the funds belonging to the original institution, which was first set up in 1862, are strictly reserved for the benefit of sailors in need of medical care. The hospital is kept in beautiful order, clean and well ventilated; the English patients, of whom there are several, told our Artist gratefully of the kindness they had experienced from the lady superintendent and the other gentle nurses. His sketch represents a group of the military convalescents, one of whom is a young Englishman, a volunteer in the French army, who had served, marching and fighting, nearly five months, and had never been wounded, but suffered from bronchitis, occasioned by sleeping in the snow. He is now almost recovered, and hoped soon to leave the hospital.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The scratching of Primrose has been the only incident worthy of note in connection with the Grand National. It will be remembered that this mare was wonderfully successful in hurdle-races at the commencement of last season, and ran third for the Grand National. Many people believed that she would have won, but for overpowering her rider and bolting at a critical part of the race, and this view was certainly borne out by the way in which she turned the tables on The Doctor shortly afterwards. She has been a strong favourite for the great event of this year ever since the betting commenced, so her sudden withdrawal has created great consternation. Sterling now seems firmly established at the head of the Two Thousand quotations, and Général has advanced several points in the Derby betting. There is no other change.

"Genius Genuine," a curious work by Sam Chifney, the famous jockey, which was originally published at £5, has just been reprinted, and is to be had at a low price. It was written in defence of the apparently suspicious running of Escape, a horse belonging to the then Prince of Wales, which was ridden by Chifney. The Jockey Club took the matter up in an offensive manner, and the Prince consequently abandoned Newmarket; nor, in spite of an abject apology, could he ever be induced to appear there again. The book is an interesting sketch of racing seventy or eighty years ago.

The great Ashdown coursing meeting was hardly as successful as usual; for though there were some very long and severe courses, yet, on the whole, the hares were weak, and the trials short and unsatisfactory. The Tornado—Bertha family did not come off at all well in the first round, as Pauline and Winsome Lass were both put out. In the first ties old Charming May was most unexpectedly beaten by Hampden. Crosspatch was greatly favoured, as Claude and Pensive were successively drawn in her favour; but Fandango performed wonderfully well, and showed immense improvement on his Waterloo Cup form. Howden and Chameleon ran through the Uffington Cup in fine style. The former was afterwards purchased by Mr. C. F. Allison for £100 and certain contingencies, and he gave the same price for Diana.

Mr. R. Philpot was quite the hero of the University handicaps at Cambridge last week. He carried off the 120-Yards, with two yards start, and was second in the Quarter Mile, with the same allowance. The time given for the latter race seems a little too good to be true; still he must be a wonderfully good man, and will be a formidable opponent to the Oxford men at Lillie Bridge. Mr. J. Ridley reappeared in the Sprint Handicap, after a long absence from the running-path, and seems to have lost little of his fine speed.

The freehold of White's Club House, St. James's-street, was sold, on Tuesday, at the Auction Mart, by Messrs. Chinnock, Galsworthy, and Chinnock, and was bought by Mr. H. W. Eaton, M.P., for £46,000.

Mrs. Millis, aged ninety-eight, who died at Putney last week, was the wife of a Bow-street officer named Smithers, or Smethurst, who was shot by the Cato-street conspirators while going up a ladder to enter their room and arrest them. Mrs. Millis received a pension from Government until she was married a second time.

The thirty-ninth yearly publication of Dod's *Parliamentary Companion* gives the names of twenty-seven new members, and shows the results of the election petitions and the Ministerial changes in the last twelvemonth. The record of the polling at each contested election is correctly preserved, and the nature of the constituency, under the Reform Act of 1867, is set forth. In the description of modes of Parliamentary procedure the recent alterations are pointed out; and care has been taken to present the opinions and sentiments of each member, where possible, in his own words.

The *Post-Office Directory of the Six Home Counties* published by Messrs. Kelly and Co., is a mighty book of nearly 2800 pages; the several divisions of which, relating to Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Herts, and Sussex, may be had in a separate form. The seventh edition, which has just come out, is improved by the addition of some details practically useful, and has been carefully corrected, by a personal visitation of every parish, within the last six months. These six counties may now be regarded almost as suburban to London.

The celebrated *Post Office London Directory*, annually revised and republished by Messrs. Kelly and Co., is not likely to be superseded. But a new work, *The City of London Directory*, is produced by Messrs. W. H. and L. Collingridge, of the City Press, Aldersgate-street, which has its special merits and uses. Within the municipal territory, extending a mile and three quarters from east to west, and one mile from north to south, divided into twenty-eight wards, and into 103 parishes, two precincts, and one extra-parochial portion, this book will be found an excellent guide. It is furnished with a coloured map showing all the boundaries and all the recent street improvements. It presents a street guide, which is conveniently arranged so as to set the inhabitants of each side of a street in a column parallel to the list of those dwelling on the opposite of the street; the floor and staircase of the apartment occupied by each person are precisely noted. There is a classified trades' guide, and the usual alphabetical directory of names, with full addresses and description of business; the Corporation Directory, the Livery Companies' Guide, and the Public Companies' Directory form parts of the volume, which includes, also, the list of conveyances to all places in the United Kingdom, with postal and telegraphic information.



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Improved Best Soft Sewing Cotton, which, in the view of more
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The importance of this change will be more clearly understood
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FLOWERS.
"Give me Calabre Roses, Sweet Peas, and Wallflowers. That is
my idea of a garden. Corisande's garden is the only sensible thing
of the sort."
"No flowers are admitted that have not perfume. It is very old-
fashioned. You must get her to show it you."
"It was agreed that after breakfast they should go and see
Corisande's garden. . . . It was formed upon a gentle southern
slope, with turf terraces walled in on three sides, the fourth con-
sisting of arches of Golden Yew. The Duke had given this garden
to Lady Corisande in order that she might practise her theory, that
flower gardens should be sweet and luxurious, and not hard and
scintillating imitations of works of art. Here, in their season,
flourished abundantly all those productions of nature which are
now banished from our once neglected senses; huge bushes of
honeysuckle, and bowers of sweet pea and sweet brier, and jessamine
clustering over the walls, and gillyflowers scenting with their
sweet breath the bricks from which they seem to spring. There
were banks of violets, which the southern breeze always stirred,
and mignonette filled every vacant nook. As they entered now it
seemed a blaze of roses and carnations, though once recognised in a
moment the presence of the lily, the heliotrope, and the stock."
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OFFER the following Twelve Packets of Sweet-Scented FLOWER
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THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY.
Unrivalled for Tonic. Of all Retailers.
Sole proprietors, GREENLEES BROS.,
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POLISH.—Old Knives cleaned with this preparation bear a
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"The Third Set of Teeth" (Treatise on), and all information, free.
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DEAFNESS RELIEVED.—The SPIRAL
EAR TUBE fits in the ear (it does not project); and, being flesh
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CURED by wearing CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER, for
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DIGESTION.—SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATIC
EMULSION and PANCREATINE are the most potent remedial
agents. They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the
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efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot
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of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each
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The remaining portion from the large purchases made in Lyons
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70 Pieces good, useful Black Silks, at 3s. 6d., or £2 9s. 6d. 11 yards.
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(The above are not Mourning Silks, but can be worn either in or
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"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."

Also Rich Lyons Silk Velvets, at 7s. 8d., and 10s. Full Dress.
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SUPERB BLACK SILK SKIRTS
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"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
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with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
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IN CORRECT TASTE,
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The Bodies to the skirts can be completed,
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by the French or the English Dressmaker.
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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Extraordinary Sale of 222,000 worth of
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Made expressly for BAKER and CRISP.
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WHITE PIQUES EXTRAORDINARY,
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1200 Pieces Real French, from 4 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. yard.
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198, Regent-street. The largest stock in London.

THE MOST LADYLIKE COSTUMES.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The Most Recherche Jackets.
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The New Engravings sent post-free.
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SEWELL and CO. are NOW OFFERING for SALE several
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ing BLACK SILKS of the best guaranteed makes, Black Lyons
Velvets, Plain Coloured Silks in a variety of shades, suitable for
spring wear, from 4 1/2d. to 4s. the Dress. Fancy Silks, several
hundred Dresses from 2 to 3s. Extra Rich Silks, from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2s.
The whole of these goods are considerably below the present market
value, and an early inspection is solicited.

FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
SEWELL and CO. beg to announce that they are now
Selling a Manufacturer's Stock of SHEETINGS, Damask Table
Linen, Huckaback and Diaper Towellings, White and Coloured
Counterpanes and Quilts, Pillow Cottons, and Sheetings in every
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COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 13,
D. B. JOHNSTONE and CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR
NEW RABERY, CARPET, FURNISHING, and CABINET
WAREHOUSES,
254, 256, 258, 260, 270, Edgware-road;
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(opposite the Edgware-road Station on the
Metropolitan Railway).

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berke-
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SPRING FASHIONS,
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Notwithstanding the disturbed state of capitals hitherto the seat
of Fashion, I am quite prepared with more than the usual quota of
High Novelties for this Season.
The Silk Mantles and Jackets are rich, becoming, and useful,
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Velvet Mantles and Jackets, specially adapted for Early Spring
Wear, 3s. to 20s.
Innumerable Cloth and Fancy Jackets and Mantles, tasty, pretty,
novel, and cheap, 10s. 6d. to 4s.

LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and
MANTLES.
PETER ROBINSON begs to announce the first arrivals of
Novelties in all kinds of LACE GOODS—for the shoulders, for
walking, and for evening costumes, for wedding and all dress occa-
sions, in both Black and White Laces, in every known and approved
make, both real and imitation, at all prices, from 13s. 9d. to 40s.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Shawls appear in favour this season, and the assortment in
India, Persia, Kashmir, and Cashmere, Lyons, Norwich, and
all other Wools, Cashmere, and Fancy Materials will render them
a very attractive feature in the outdoor costume this spring.
They comprise a range of prices varying from 10s. 6d. to 50s.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
FRENCH SILKS 30 per cent under value.
PETER ROBINSON has just concluded in France (by private
contract) of the Stocks of Three Continental Merchants, negotiated
during the armistice,
amounting to HALF A MILLION OF FRANCS,
each quality guaranteed to wear, amongst which are the follow-
ing :—
380 pieces of Gros de Suez (a rich Corded Silk), both sides alike,
£2 11s. 6d. the Robe.
600 pieces of Poul de Soies and Gros Grains, from 47s. 6d. to
41s. the Robe.
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extra brightness), £4 19s. £5 8s., and 6s. the Robe.
363 pieces of Drap de Lyons, beautifully bright, 3s. 11 1/2d. and
4s. 6 1/2d. per yard.
Also several thousand pieces of Fancy Silks, half of which are
specially French, Paisley, Edinburgh, Paris, Lyons, Norwich, and
all other Wools, Cashmere, and Fancy Materials will render them
a very attractive feature in the outdoor costume this spring.
They comprise a range of prices varying from 10s. 6d. to 50s.

A NEW FABRIC FOR SPRING DRESSES.
"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).
In 52 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made
expressly for, and can be obtained only from,
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED
FRENCH MUSLINS, Very Cheap.
A Special Sale of over 3000 pieces,
in every variety of design and colour,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear.
Patterns free.

FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES,
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Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs,
and the highest standard of quality,
are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's
prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.
CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
New ready, a complete Collection of
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-VELVETEENS, Very Rich.
Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.
Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

FOR DINNER and EVENING DRESSES.
POIL DE CHEVRE, Half Price.
350 pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the
appearance of rich Glacé Silk, 15s. 6d. the Full Dress,
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103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
London.—Patterns free.

TROUSSEAU OF H.R.H. PRINCESS
LOUISE.—"We understand the wedding toilette of her
Royal Highness is to be entirely of British manufacture—dress of
white Irish poplin, manufactured, we believe, by O'Reilly, Dunne,
and Co., of Dublin; veil and trimmings of Honiton lace."—Court
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Patterns sent post-free. Parcels delivered carriage paid.
O'REILLY, DUNNE, and CO., 30, College-green, Dublin.

SILKS from FRANCE—TWO THOUSAND
DRESSES at 25s. 6d., each containing an abundant quantity.
They are fashionable, plain colours, broadened and twilled, made of
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fabric excellent for wear. This purchase was negotiated through an
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Patterns and Reduced List free by post. Pieces at whole-
sale Price.

G. R. and J. HILDITCH,
Silk Manufacturers and Mercers,
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Established 1760.
Coloured and Fancy Silks, Satins, Moires, and Velvets.
Silk Warehouse, 61, Ludgate-hill, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
KING'S NEW SPRING SILKS,
£1 1s. the Dress;
Richest qualities,
£2 2s.
Rich Black Silks,
£1 5s.
Richest qualities,
£2 10s.
KING and CO.,
213, Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
KING'S NEW SPRING DRESSES.
Spring Petticoats,
1s. 11 1/2d. each.
French Batistes,
4s. 6d.
Swiss Cambrics,
3s. 6d.
Spring Reys,
5s. 9d.
Poli de Chevre,
8s. 6d.
Spring Satinettes,
6s. 6d.

PRINCESS LOUISE CRINOLINE.
This Junon dress away with the unsightly results of the
ordinary hoops. It is remarkably light, so that a lady may walk
in comfort, ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw her-
self into an arm-chair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a
fourth seat in a carriage without inconvenience to herself or
others; and lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds.
Price, from 8s. 6d.; with Pannier, 10s. 6d.
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NEW SPRING DRESSES.—Selling Off.
Half Price, a very large parcel of Alpaca Lustres, very
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THE SELF-REGULATING
NON-CONSTRICTING CORSET
(PEABODY'S PATENT).
This unique and elegant Corset supplies the long-felt want,
effective support without compression,
and it is therefore most conducive to the health of ladies.
A Descriptive Pamphlet and Illustrations free by post.
Madame OLIVIER-ROLLAND, Artiste en Corsets,
by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
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By Special Appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.
FAMILIES returning to town will find at
Messrs. JAY'S a very large and carefully-selected Stock of
MOURNING GOODS suitable for the present season.

LINTEN DRESSES, One Guinea each.
47 in. wide, 9 yards in length, and sufficient for an amply-
trimmed costume. These Black Dresses are composed of silk and
wool, without any admixture whatever of cotton in them. To be
had only at JAY'S.

SILKS.—BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK
DRESSES, at 3s. and at 4s. each.
Court Journal.—"The selection is not only the largest and most
excellent that we have seen, but the circumstances under which it
has come into Messrs. Jay's hands enable them to offer the goods
at unusually low prices." JAY'S.

SILKS.—BLACK SILKS STRIPED
WHITE, for Spring Wear, 3s. the Dress.
The Age We Live In.—"Lyons being threatened, the great silk
manufacturers of the city determined to realise at all hazards their
entire stocks, and Messrs. Jay at once purchased immense quan-
tities. . . . It will take manufacturers many a day to get their
works in order and replenish their stocks." JAY'S.

SILK.—BLACK GROS DE SUEZ, 15 Yards,
at 25s.
The Lady's Newspaper.—"Messrs. Jay, of Regent-street—a firm
not only known to every resident in London, but throughout Eng-
land—have just invited our inspection of one of the largest Stocks
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2 Gravy Spoons 10 .. 1 3 2 Gravy Spoons 12 .. 4 10 6
1 Soup Ladle 10 .. 3 13 4 1 Soup Ladle 11 .. 4 10 6
1 Sauce Ditto 10 .. 3 13 4 1 Sauce Ditto 12 .. 4 10 6
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RELIEF OF PARIS: THE RUSH TO THE PROVISION SHOPS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The triumphal entry of thirty thousand German troops into the Champs Elysées and Place de la Concorde, on the morning of Wednesday week, has been one of the most remarkable events of the war. Several of our Illustrations relate to this subject, as in the large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of the present Number, and that on the front page. They are from the sketches made by our Special Artist late at the Prussian headquarters, Versailles. The fierce excitement and popular agitation which raged some days before in the quarters of Paris more especially inhabited by the working classes, and commonly pervaded by the Red Republican spirit of faction, gave rise to scenes of tumult and violence on the Sunday and Monday previous to the German entry. Our Paris Illustrations, from sketches by another Artist, represent the assemblage and Republican demonstration at the Column of July; the savage murder of a police agent by the mob at the Quai Henri IV.; and their seizure of a number of cannon belonging to the National Guard, with which they intended to oppose the enemy or to attack the Government of M. Thiers. We also give some Illustrations of the arrival and sale of provisions, and the relief of the distressed people by the distribution of the English charitable gift.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., rumours were current that the German troops would make their entry into Paris immediately after the expiration of the armistice at midnight on that day. These reports arose from notices having been given to the soldiers and Gardes Mobile to evacuate the suburbs of Auteuil and Passy, and the quarters of the Champs Elysées and the Ternes; and from the active steps which were being taken to remove the military equipments stored in the Palais de l'Industrie, to effect which object several hundred waggons, carts, omnibuses, and other vehicles were in requisition not merely throughout Sunday, but all through the night and a considerable portion of the following day. The Palais de l'Elysée was evacuated by the National Guard, which had its headquarters there for the reception, it was said, of the German Emperor. A good deal of indignation was publicly expressed. Groups of National Guards assembled in the principal thoroughfares to discuss the situation, and in certain districts the *rappel* was beaten. In the afternoon of the day several battalions marched to the Place Wagram to remove the artillery presented to them, during the siege, by public subscription, which was there parked. During the night these cannon rumbled through the streets, and the "Marseillaise" was incessantly sung by the National Guards escorting them to the Luxembourg, the Place Royale, the Buttes Montmartre, and other quarters distant from the places to be delivered up to German occupation.

During Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th, some foolish manifestations in celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution of 1848 took place on the Place de la Bastille. These were renewed on the Sunday, when fully 20,000 people were assembled on the Place. From ten o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, detachments of National Guards, glad of any excuse for not returning to their ordinary work, came to deposit wreaths of immortelles on the pedestal of the column erected in commemoration of the Revolution of July, and to defile upon the Place. About noon, while a person recently arrived from the provinces, and who, on account of his uniform somewhat resembling that worn by the guardians of the peace, had been accused of being a *mouchard*, was haranguing a crowd of National Guards on the conduct of Gambetta and the treason of Trochu, sudden cries arose in the direction of the Rue St. Antoine, causing the orator to be deserted for a band of 200 people, yelling at the heels of a respectably-dressed individual, whom two chasseurs-à-pied were holding by the collar. Shouts of his being a police spy, and demanding his death, were raised on all sides, as he was dragged in the direction of the canal, where his captors proposed to drown him. On arriving in front of a police post, some of the crowd, less savagely inclined than the rest, succeeded in pushing the unfortunate man inside, and the officer in command of the National Guards there stationed, anxious to protect him from the fury of the crowd, caused the gate to be shut. The two chasseurs, however, who were acting a prominent part in the affair, hastened to scale the gate, which they opened, and admitted the mob, who dragged forth their unfortunate victim and assailed him with kicks and blows. He was subsequently dragged towards the Boulevard Bourbon, kicked and struck at every step of the way. Already half murdered, he entreated that he might be permitted to blow his brains out. An appeal being made to his persecutors, this request was denied him, and he was hurried along to the Quai Henri IV., when, having his legs and arms bound with cords, he was thrown into the Seine. In vain the pilots of two steam-boats endeavoured to rescue him by throwing out a rope; the menaces of the crowd forced them to retire. Drifting with the current, the unhappy victim was carried beneath the stockade at the Pont St. Louis, and speedily drowned. This act of savagery was prompted, it is said, by the unfortunate man having been observed taking down the numbers of the battalions of National Guards arriving on the place. On being asked by the two chasseurs what he was doing, he replied it was no business of theirs; and on their accusing him of being a *mouchard*, or spy, it is said that he struck one of them with a life-preserver, whereupon the crowd threw themselves upon him. Finding in his possession documents proving that he belonged to the police, their rage knew no bounds, and resulted in the horrible murder above described.

In the course of Sunday night some armed detachments of National Guards proceeded to the prison of Sainte Pélagie and demanded the release of two members of their body, who had been condemned to two years' imprisonment for having usurped military functions during the Flourens riots of October last. The governor of the prison, being without sufficient means of resistance, had no alternative but to yield to their demand, especially as they threatened to shoot him if he hesitated to comply with it.

On Monday the Parisians learnt from the *Journal Officiel*, and from a proclamation of the Minister of the Interior posted on the walls, that the entrance of the German troops was definitively arranged to take place at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and that the quarter they would occupy was that comprised between the Seine and the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, extending to the Rue Royale and the Place de la Concorde. It was, moreover, announced that all the French troops would be transferred to the opposite side of the river for such period as the occupation lasted. The newspapers counselled moderation and the absence of demonstrations except purely negative ones, and set an example of the latter by proclaiming their intention to suspend publication so long as the Germans remained in Paris. The managers of the few theatres now open were invited to close their establishments, and it was suggested that even the cafés on the boulevards should refrain from opening. The authorities were also appealed to to close the public museums, and the inhabitants generally were urged to shut up their shops and remain within doors with curtains drawn or shutters closed. An order from

General Vinoy confided the preservation of order to patrols of the National Guard in their respective arrondissements.

The first military Germans who came in, on the Wednesday morning, at a quarter-past eight, were a party of six troopers, led by a young officer (Lieutenant Bershardy, 14th Prussian Hussars), who rode through the Place de l'Etoile, going round the Arc de Triomphe, as shown in the Engraving on our front page. The chains had not then been removed from the circle of posts that surrounds the arch, or he might have passed under it. He was presently joined by Captain von Colond, in command of the squadron which rode quietly down the great Avenue of the Champs Elysées, escorting General von Kamecke and his staff to the palace of Queen Christina of Spain, appointed for the General's headquarters. Another detachment of soldiers at the same time took possession of the empty Palais de l'Industrie, which was to be occupied by the Bavarian troops, while the Cirque Impérial was appropriated to lodging the Prussian troops. The different avenues through the Champs Elysées and the entrances from the Bois de Boulogne were also put under strict guard. Not more than two or three score people, some of them foreigners, others women and street boys, were spectators of the entry of the Germans at that early hour. Between nine and ten o'clock more troops came into the Champs Elysées; the main body, however, came in at one o'clock, after the review held by the German Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne. They were the 6th and 11th Prussian Corps—Hartmann's Bavarians, the Prussian Guards, including the infantry, Jägers, Schützen or Rifles, Leib Regiment or King's Own, detachments of cavalry, cuirassiers, uhlans, dragoons, and hussars, field artillery, and Engineers of the Guard, and some of the siege artillery and engineers. The entire number was about 30,000. It had been intended that some of the Saxon and Wurtemberg troops should accompany the Prussians and Bavarians, but this arrangement was not carried out.

The review took place in the Hippodrome, or racecourse of Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne, commencing at eleven o'clock. The Emperor-King William I. was received, on his arrival from Versailles, by his Imperial Highness Field Marshal the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany, commander of the Third Army, by which Paris was invested, and to which it capitulated. At 11.20 he saluted and took up his post on the left hand and a little in the rear of the King. The force which was on the ground consisted of 11,000 men of the 6th Corps (Von Tümpling), 11,000 men of the 11th Corps (Von Schachtmeier), and 8000 men 2nd Bavarians (Hartmann). They were in the order in which they stood before Paris—the 6th on the right, Bavarians in the centre, and the 11th on the left. The 6th, therefore, were the first to march past. The regiments were in battalion column, except the pioneers, who marched in close columns of companies. Each corps was complete in itself, with artillery and transport attached to it, and was not in review order. The separate corps were represented by single battalions of each regiment, but some regiments were absent. The King never moved his eyes off the troops, except when he spoke to the Crown Prince and to the officers who joined his staff as the regiments marched past. Count Bismarck, who had put on his helmet of steel with brass mountings, and wore his cuirassier boots, but not his cuirass, was in the crowd of officers a hundred yards away or more, and did not approach his Majesty during the march past. The King, with the Crown Prince and the other German Princes, attended by a very numerous staff, rode along the whole front, loudly cheered by all the soldiers. After the review his Majesty and the Crown Prince returned to Versailles, while the troops marched across the Bois de Boulogne, past the Arc de Triomphe, and through the Champs Elysées, a portion of them reaching the Place de la Concorde. The *Times* correspondent thus describes their passage at this hour:—

"The Duke of Coburg, General Blumenthal, and their respective staffs rode in at the head of the troops, followed by a squadron of Bavarian hussars, whose bright pennons of blue-and-white silk, evidently brand new for the occasion, fluttered gaily in the breeze. Then came two batteries of Bavarian artillery, and then rifles and infantry. It was evident that the Bavarians were to be allowed the honours of the day. There was the 'Leib Regiment,' with its shattered companies only a quarter of their original strength, and their flag hanging in ribbons from the stump of a broken staff—the regiment which has seen as hard fighting as any regiment in the war, and which I have seen go into battle eight times in eleven days. There was their weather-beaten General and the officers—few of them familiar to me now, for they had lost more than the entire number with which they had originally left Bavaria. As they marched past the Arc de Triomphe the band struck up the 'Wacht am Rhein,' and the mob began to hiss and whistle. At the same time an officer's horse slipped and fell, and a crowd pressed round the dismounted rider; instantly a comrade rode to his assistance; the crowd continued to hiss, and one man was ridden over, while two or three horsemen charged along the pavement. This had the effect of scattering the mob like chaff, and from that moment they looked on in profound and respectful silence. For an hour and a half, or until half-past three, did this incessant stream of Bavarians continue, with here and there an interval occupied by some General and his staff. Then came the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with men at his side who had been with him in the hard-fought fields of Orleans, Beaugency, and Mans. There were many familiar faces. Here was Prince Luitpold and Von der Tann. Wearing the cocked hat of an Admiral rides Prince Adalbert of Prussia, and with him Prince Albrecht, of cavalry renown. But in all this brilliant array we look in vain for King or Crown Prince. There is, indeed, a curious mixture of simplicity and dignity in the whole proceeding.

"For a long time the whole of the space round the Arch was filled with soldiers waiting for their turn to march down the avenue, which was becoming pretty well packed by this time from the top to the bottom. Suddenly, up rode Bismarck himself, smoking a cigar, gazed at the scene for a few moments, and turned round and rode slowly away, without going beyond the crest of the hill. When the army at the lower end of the Champs was massed in close order in columns of companies, an amusing scene occurred, as the men went at a quick double to fill up the gap till it almost became a race. Then came several batteries of artillery, foot and horse, clattering along at a gallop, and making a brave show. I could feel, as I stood among the people, that they were becoming more and more impressed in the degree in which they felt they were being completely ignored. Whether there was a crowd to look on or not seemed a perfect matter of indifference to these very practical men, who were merely performing a part of a military operation, and who had left their country to fight and not to show off. At last all the Bavarians had passed, and a Prussian regiment marched down the walk on the other side of the drive; then more Prussians came, but instead of going straight down the Champs Elysées they turned down side avenues in search of quarters. I mixed with the crowd to try and gather their general impression, but their remarks were generally of a most trivial character,

pointing attention rather to the size and dress of the men than to anything else. One small *gamin* remarked ostentatiously to a youthful companion, 'One of these brigands left the ranks; I at once ranged myself by his side; he instantly returned to the ranks;' and at this moment it is more than probable that a great part of the population of Paris delude themselves with the belief that the Germans are only on the Place de la Concorde now through their forbearance."

Several Illustrations are given in this week's paper of the eagerness with which the distressed population have received the supplies of food brought into Paris during the armistice. We refer to M. Jules Pelcoq's sketches of the customers thronging a provision shop; the crowds of poor folk, costermongers, and private purchasers meeting the carts on their return from the market-gardeners near St. Denis, as they pass the advanced post of the German army on the canal bridge; and the unloading of a steam-boat at the Quai de Louvre, which was the first vessel that came up the Seine to Paris, freighted entirely with articles of food. This boat is named the Seine et Tamise, but was formerly called the Esther. She belongs to London, and had taken more than a fortnight to perform the voyage hence to Paris, being delayed many days in the river by the ruins of the bridges destroyed between Rouen and Paris. Her cargo was composed of salt meat, salt fish, potatoes, flour, butter and cheese, oranges and lemons. The distribution of food provided by the English subscription, under the direction of the Mansion-House committee of London and its benevolent agents in Paris, was described in our last; and we gave two Illustrations of the place in the Rue de Sèvres, a large linendraper's shop, which was one of the temporary offices for that purpose. Another was the house called the Maison du Grand Condé, in the Rue de Seine, of which a View is presented; but there were many places so occupied in different quarters of Paris.

THE NEW GERMAN FRONTIER.

The Map engraved for this week's Paper shows the new frontier between France and Germany, giving to the latter a portion of Lorraine, including Metz, and the whole of Alsace, except Belfort. The limits of this session are defined as follows by Article I of the Treaty of Peace:—

"France renounces in favour of the German empire all her rights and titles over the territories situated to the east of the frontier hereafter designated. The line of demarcation commences at the north-west frontier of the canton of Cattenom, towards the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; thence follows towards the south-western frontiers of the canton of Cattenom and Thionville; passes by the canton of Briey, going along the western frontiers of the communes of Montois-la-Montagne and Roncourt, as well as the eastern frontiers of the communes of Marie-aux-Chênes and Habonville; strikes the frontier of the canton of Gorze, which it traverses along the communal frontiers of Vionville, Bussières, and Waville; follows the south-west and southern frontier of the arrondissement of Metz, the western frontier of the arrondissement of Château Salins as far as the commune of Pettoncourt, until it embraces the western and southern frontiers—to follow the crest of the mountains between the Seille and the Moncel as far as the frontier of the arrondissement of Sarrebourg to the south of La Garde. The demarcation afterwards coincides with the frontier of that arrondissement as far as the commune of Tanconville, the front of which it strikes to the north. Thence it follows the crest of the mountains between the sources of the Seille, Blanche, and the Vezouze as far as the frontiers of the canton Schermeck; runs along the western frontier of that canton; embraces the communes of Saales, Bourg, Bruche, Colroy-la-Roche, Plaine, Ranrupt, Saulxures, and St. Blaise-la-Roche, in the canton of Saales, and coincides with the western frontier of the department of the Bas Rhin and of the Haut Rhin as far as the canton of Belfort, the southern frontier of which it quits not far from Vourvenans, to traverse the canton of Delle at the southern bounds of the communes of Bourgne and Froide Fontaine, and to strike the Swiss frontier by passing along the southern borders of the communes of Joncherey and Delle.

"The German empire will possess these territories in perpetuity, in all sovereignty and property. An international commission, composed of representatives of the high contracting parties in equal number, will be charged, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, to carry out upon the territory the tracing of the new frontier conformably to the preceding stipulations. This commission will preside over the division of properties, funds, and capitals which hitherto have belonged in common to districts and communes separated by the new frontier."

The chief towns and fortresses added to Germany by this session are Metz, Thionville, Strasbourg, Schelestadt, Neu Brisach, Phalsburg, Sarrebourg, Sarrewerden, Lützelstein, Forbach, Bitche, Haguenau, Weissenburg, and Sarreguemines—all places which have been frequently mentioned in our weekly accounts of the late war. The population of Alsace, exceeding one million, consists in the rural districts mostly of German-speaking peasantry, and there are many of German race in the hilly parts of East Lorraine; but the townsfolk are French, nor are there wanting colonies of French settlers in the hamlets of the Vosges mountains, with Germans close beside them. Alsace, which in German is called *Elsass*, was formerly part of the ancient German Empire, being the principality of the Bishop of Strasbourg, from whom it was wrongfully taken by Louis XIV. two hundred years ago. Lorraine, or Lothringen as the Germans call it, was also the territory of an ecclesiastical sovereign, who was a vassal of the German Empire, till it was conquered by the French in the reign of Charles V. The portion of Lorraine now ceded to Germany, including the city of Metz, has about 360,000 inhabitants. The French departments of the Haut Rhin and Bas Rhin, forming Alsace, and the department of the Moselle, being East Lorraine, with a portion of the department of the Meurthe, are henceforth lost to France.

Under the Act of 1869 providing for the commutation of military pensions there have been, to Sept. 5 last, twenty-two pensions, amounting to £4653 a year, commuted in the War Department for sums amounting to £53,506; and in the Admiralty Department ninety-nine pensions amounting to £16,129 a year for £188,736.

The Queen has appointed Messrs. Robert Nunes and Charles Royes to be members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica; Messrs. Philip James Hankin, George Phillippe, Joseph William Trutch, Wymond Ogilvy Hamley, Augustus Frederick Pemberton, and Edward Graham Alston, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of British Columbia; Messrs. Frederick Palgrave Barlee, Robert John Walcott, Samuel Pole Phillips, Maitland Brown, and William Edward Marmion, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Western Australia; and Captain Frederick Charles Ruxton to be a member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

So long as a considerable section of the so-called followers of the Government contents itself with railing at their measures but comes up at the critical moment with their votes, in a certain sense the Ministry is safe. But it is not in the nature of things Parliamentary that a Treasury vessel which is battered from every side, and is only kept afloat by its mutinous crew coming, at the last moment, all hands to the pumps, can be considered really seaworthy. The proceedings connected with the singular policy of the Government in asking for a secret Select Committee to inquire into disaffection in Westmeath present an illustration of the state of things above metaphorically indicated. Anyone would have thought that, after the messages of conciliation to Ireland of the two last years, Ministers would have been glad to adopt a let-alone policy with regard to that country, would have resolved itself into a strong executive, and avoided bringing the chronic difficulty of Irish administration before the Legislature. But it would seem that a restlessness—or let it be said, a feverish conscientiousness in the moving spirit of the Government—has operated once more to make Ireland the battle-field of party, and a source of alienation even to its own followers. It is hard to say whether astonishment or disapprobation most prevailed, when the well-kept secret of this Select Committee was let out in the form of a notice of motion. These feelings had intensified by the time Lord Hartington rose to make out his case. Most people know how cool and immovable that noble Lord is when he is performing any overt act of his official duty, and this has been always taken to be the result of courage rather than of indifference or nonchalance. On this occasion, in one sense, he was equal to the situation; for he never once hesitated in a word of his speech, and his statement was clear and sequential, as statements always are with him; while his demeanour was, if not, perhaps, assured and confident, steady. But, despite all this, there was a faltering of the voice, a trembling of tones, now and then, which indicated that he not only felt the difficulty of his position but did not like his task. The observation pretty freely made that now the recent change in the Secretaryship for Ireland was intelligible must have been known to him, and present in his mind, together with the adverse comments on the policy involved, and the possible consequences to the Ministry, which were so current. Apart from one or two ill-chosen phrases, which were noted and eagerly made available in the subsequent debate, he so demeaned himself that he received much sympathy, personally, and was spoken of, generally, as more sinned against than sinning. It was evident, ere he opened his lips, that Mr. Disraeli was in one of his cry-aloud-and-spare-not moods—that he was under the inspiration of fiery politico-party passion; that the spirit of 1845 was momentarily revived, while even his physical strength was galvanised for the moment. He leaped up twice while the Speaker was putting the question, and in his very first tones and his pose, as he stood, there was an alacrity, which soon rose into vehemence of voice and gesture, and his rhetoric was made the more powerful in that his "very body spake." It is, perhaps, a bold assertion; but, considering how much phrase-making there was, though every organised phrase was shot out with marvellous appearance of spontaneity, some people may have had a lurking suspicion that this seemingly irrepressible and rushing speech was a special instance of a prepared impromptu. Possibly some such idea may have influenced Mr. Gladstone, who for once refused to be stirred up by the almost personalities of his prime opponent; for he sat motionless, and, as it were, borrowing a trait from Mr. Disraeli, kept even his countenance in a state of immobility. It might be conjectured that the Opposition tactics were thus foiled; for ere long Mr. Gathorne Hardy was put up, literally foaming and almost inarticulate from passion, but with no avail as far as moving the Prime Minister was concerned, though he performed a novel feat, inasmuch as he roused Mr. Chichester Fortescue into momentary animation by a vigorous personal quip, though that gentleman soon relapsed into his normal platitudinous way, and curiously argued—unconsciously, of course—against the very case that Lord Hartington sought to make out.

An interval of a day seemed to have wrought no change in the spirit which influenced the House in the abstract; and the adjourned debate was, on the whole, a running dissidence from the Government. Even Colonel Wilson-Patten was nearly indignant; while Sir Robert Peel spoke in his muffled-thunder manner, with a bitterness engendered, doubtless, by the recollection that he had been cut short in the career, as he believed, of governing Ireland as she likes to be governed, by a Ministry of which Mr. Gladstone was the moving power, though Lord Russell was its nominal head. Then there came that chartered libertine Mr. Bernal Osborne, with his jests, which may be described as a concoction in which is a slight infusion of Hudibras mixed largely with acetic acid and water. To a great extent the day of retribution for him had come, for there came at last the one man who has ever attempted—may it not be said descended?—to grapple with him; and it can be fairly said that Mr. Dowse not only wrestled with him boldly but threw him heavily. This time that learned and facetious person turned his broad and ready humour to good account, as may have been gathered from observation of Mr. Gladstone, who, instead of sitting, as he generally does, with grim anxiety and watchfulness, when the Solicitor-General for Ireland is disporting himself like a jocose grampus, gave himself up freely to the humour of the moment and laughed heartily, not only with his lips but his eyes. The requiem, as it were, of the debate was sonorously chanted by Mr. Ball; and who shall say what effect his address had on the division, or how many of the absent Opposition it drove out of the House? At any rate, minus the bulk of the Irish members, the Ministry got their Committee by a figure which showed no absolute falling off in their strength, for if to eighty-one you add the momentary Irish revolts, their abstract majority is still above a hundred.

But, paradoxical as it may seem, this material victory, gained in the face of a moral opposition, from full many a one of those who literally fulfilled their pledges at the general election by voting for Gladstone, without reference to the measure in hand, and so far was a mere Parliamentary escape, was trifling in point of damage compared with another episode. In some sense it was a small matter, but it was troubling, for Ministers were absolutely defeated in speech and vote by some of their own followers. A motion challenging a matter of Indian policy was made by a member who, if contact is to be taken as a proof of allegiance—and it is so considered to a great extent in the House—is a steady follower of Ministers, inasmuch as he sits much in the same contiguity to the Premier as the arch-demon is said to have done at the ear of Eve. Then one after another came Liberal members, some unattached but many attached to the Government, who, refusing to be charmed by the dulcet strains of Mr. Grant-Duff, took an unprotectionist view of the providing for the supply of civil engineers in India, and stimulated, probably, still more in their resolve by the splenetic sophisms of Mr. Lowe, with the aid of a handful of the Opposition, put Ministers in a minority. Can all this be the beginning of the end?

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mrs. Wood is indisputably a manageress of much energy, and is evidently determined to redeem the failure incurred at the beginning of the season. On Saturday last she produced a new drama, selecting for her author Mr. James Albery, whose comedy of "Two Roses" proved so successful at the Vaudeville. Mr. Albery has called his new venture "Two Thorns;" but it had been already performed at Liverpool, under the title of "The Coquettes," and, we believe, in a less perfect form. We suspect that it was written previously to the comedy of "The Two Roses," since it presents some crudities from which that work was exempt, and has some positive faults which may be ascribed to inexperience rather than to negligence. The play is in four acts. Much of the action is tentative, and many points are uncertain, as if accidentally suggested, and leading to no definite issue. We note the struggle of an original mind, as if intent on novelty, but rather as an aim than an attainment. However, everything abounds in excellent promise, and our hope in the author's future suffers no abatement. The dialogue of the first act was remarkably brilliant, and rather an improvement even on the sparkling conversation of "Two Roses." Mr. Albery undoubtedly has wit, but is incautious in its use; rather daring in the selection of its topics, and suffering it to superabound in particular places and to be deficient in others. The second act began rather quietly, but in subsequent passages the humour again cropped up, and the action acquired material as well as force. The two final acts were more occupied with serious business than with witty colloquies, and, perhaps, taxed the patience of the audience; but the last scene was very ingenious, and involved a surprise that was not unpleasing.

The play requires good acting, and, for the most part, was very well performed. Among the actors, Mr. William Farren merits first notice, from the exceeding polish with which he sustains the part of Mr. Arthur Minton. This gentleman has married an actress, a lady admirably represented by Mrs. Hermann Vezin, who is fond of a flirtation, and is supposed by her malicious acquaintance to have formed, during her husband's absence, an improper intimacy with a stranger, carrying on his intrigues under the name of Mr. Jones (Mr. Lin Rayne). This creates some confusion, as Mr. Minton has letters addressed to him at the post-office under the same sobriquet. Mr. Bates Curling (Mr. A. W. Young), a partner in the firm to which Mr. Minton belongs, is foremost in the endeavour to excite Minton's jealousy, in revenge for Mrs. Minton having jilted him before her marriage. Minton receives all such suggestions with great calmness—at least, for a time, though getting at length annoyed and disturbed. We may perceive, however, that he understands the situation, and fully appreciates his wife's character. Meanwhile, Mrs. Minton, finding herself suspected, plays the coquette with Sir Kidd Parkhouse, Bart. (Mr. Lionel Brough), and Lord Leyton de Lay (Mr. Gaston Murray), and places both in a ridiculous position. Mr. Minton, at first, enjoys the fun, but grows troubled, and seeks to advise his wife to save appearances. There is, also, a difference between them in relation to an important point—the lady's father, Adolphus Norman Bowles (Mr. Henry Marston), a broken-down actor, who does not make his appearance until the third act. Mrs. Minton dreads her husband should have any knowledge of him; and Curling, in revenge, hunts him up and brings him to the house, having first seduced him into drinking some brandy, and so introduces him to his daughter. His reception is not favourable, and poor Bowles thinks that the latter is ashamed of her father, suspecting him to be intoxicated. In the last act, we find that Bowles is not the ruined man which Curling had supposed he was, but is residing in a cottage ornée, surrounded with a garden and some forest scenery, which Mr. W. Hann has very pictorially placed on the stage. Hither all parties are moved to pay a visit to the retired player, and Lord Leyton de Lay recognises him as the descendant of a noble family, and Curling is surprised at his meeting with universal respect. Anon, it transpires that Bowles is indebted for his happy position to Mr. Minton, who, as Mr. Jones, had known him even before his marriage with Miss Bowles; and the other Mr. Jones, on whom he had amusingly imposed himself as his own steward, Rogers (Mr. G. P. Granger), turns out to be Lord de Lay's son, and an old lover of Fanny Parkhouse (Miss Fanny Brough). We have been compelled to omit some striking situations between the two Mr. Joneses, and a scene with Curling, in which Mr. Minton is aggravated to give the latter a blow. May we suggest that this incident might be advantageously softened? The theme of the comedy is not so serious that earnest passion is needful in any part of it; rather it sports throughout with an innocent species of coquetry that is more amusing than alarming. By way of moral, however, Mrs. Minton in the end promises to relinquish the practice, and Mr. Minton is satisfied that in future his household will show an example of sobriety more consistent with true happiness than the gaiety, though harmless, in which they had previously indulged. Much of the ultimate effect of the play rested with Mr. Marston in the part of Bowles; and this the veteran actor supported with a characteristic vivacity and dignity that added force to the dénouement and brought down the curtain with great applause. The new play will, in all probability, have an extensive run.

HOLBORN.

On Monday "The Streets of London," according to Mr. Boucicault's version, was revived, and Mr. Vining resumed his old part of Badger. New scenery was provided for the occasion, and the piece was very respectably performed. Mr. Sefton Parry has carried out the reform of abolishing fees, and the business of the auditorium is conducted with uniform reference to the comfort of the visitors. It is also announced that at the termination of the present season the original lease of the theatre is to be sold.

CHARING CROSS.

The French plays appear to prosper, and Mdlle. Déjazet continues to play her old répertoire, varied occasionally by a new comédietta, which serves the purpose of introducing the more serious drama. Mdlle. Riel recites a little ode on War in an admirable manner.

A Parliamentary return shows that in the year 1869 there were 20,158 foreign seamen employed in British merchant-ships registered in the United Kingdom; in 1868 the number was 20,203. The number of British seamen so employed (including all capacities except masters) was 177,239 in 1868, and 175,332 in 1869.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hibbert; the 77th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kent; and the 82nd Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Flood, were inspected, on Saturday, on Southsea-common, by Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown, K.C.B., commanding the south-western district.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The sixteenth annual report of the Postmaster-General, dated in August of last year, has been published. The new regulations relative to newspapers, book, pattern, and card-post, are set out, but as they had not then come into operation of course no comments upon their working is contained in the document under notice.

With regard to the revenue derived from late-letter fees, their reduction, in 1869, seems to have been attended with some, though very inconsiderable, loss to the revenue. It is represented by the difference between an increase of 9 and 7 per cent on the total.

The amount for which money orders were issued in the United Kingdom was £19,395,635, an increase of 1.65 per cent over the preceding year, the additional offices having been 168.

The depositors in the Post-Office savings banks had increased 12.49 per cent, the balance due to them being £13,524,209, an increase of 15.9 per cent. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was £12 9s. 1½d.

The number of policies of insurance effected with the Government through the Post Office increased from 1789 to 2168, the amount insured from £134,824 to £164,397. The average to each insurer was £75 16s. 6d. The number of annuities rose from 874 to 1226—the amount being in 1862 £25,600.

The returned letters numbered 3,854,738, an increase of nearly 40,000, of which 311,630 had been destroyed or were in hand; the remainder having been returned to the writers, or reissued to corrected addresses. Of these letters nearly 15,000 were posted without any address at all, among them being 256 containing money to the aggregate amount of nearly £3000.

In London the number of registered letters passing through the post, including those containing coin and compulsorily registered, rose from 1,933,295 to 2,046,138; and in the United Kingdom from 2,577,329 to 2,727,763—an increase in each case of 5.8 per cent, of which, however, letters on the public service account for the greater portion. There can be no doubt (says the Postmaster-General) that the number of registered letters bears only a very small proportion indeed to the number containing inclosures of value. This can be explained only by supposing that the chance of an ordinary letter arriving at its destination is so immeasurably greater than the chance of its being lost, that many persons prefer incurring the risk, such as it is, to purchase comparative safety at the cost of a fee for registration.

The report touches but briefly upon the transfer of the telegraphs from the private companies, but expresses regret that the large hall running through the Post-Office building, which was closed temporarily owing to the exigencies of the transfer, would probably not again be opened to the public, in consequence of the requirements called forth by the reduction of postage upon newspapers. The work upon which classes of boys had been employed was performed as expeditiously and as well as before such employment.

Attached to the report are the usual tables, showing the state of the revenue during the last ten years.

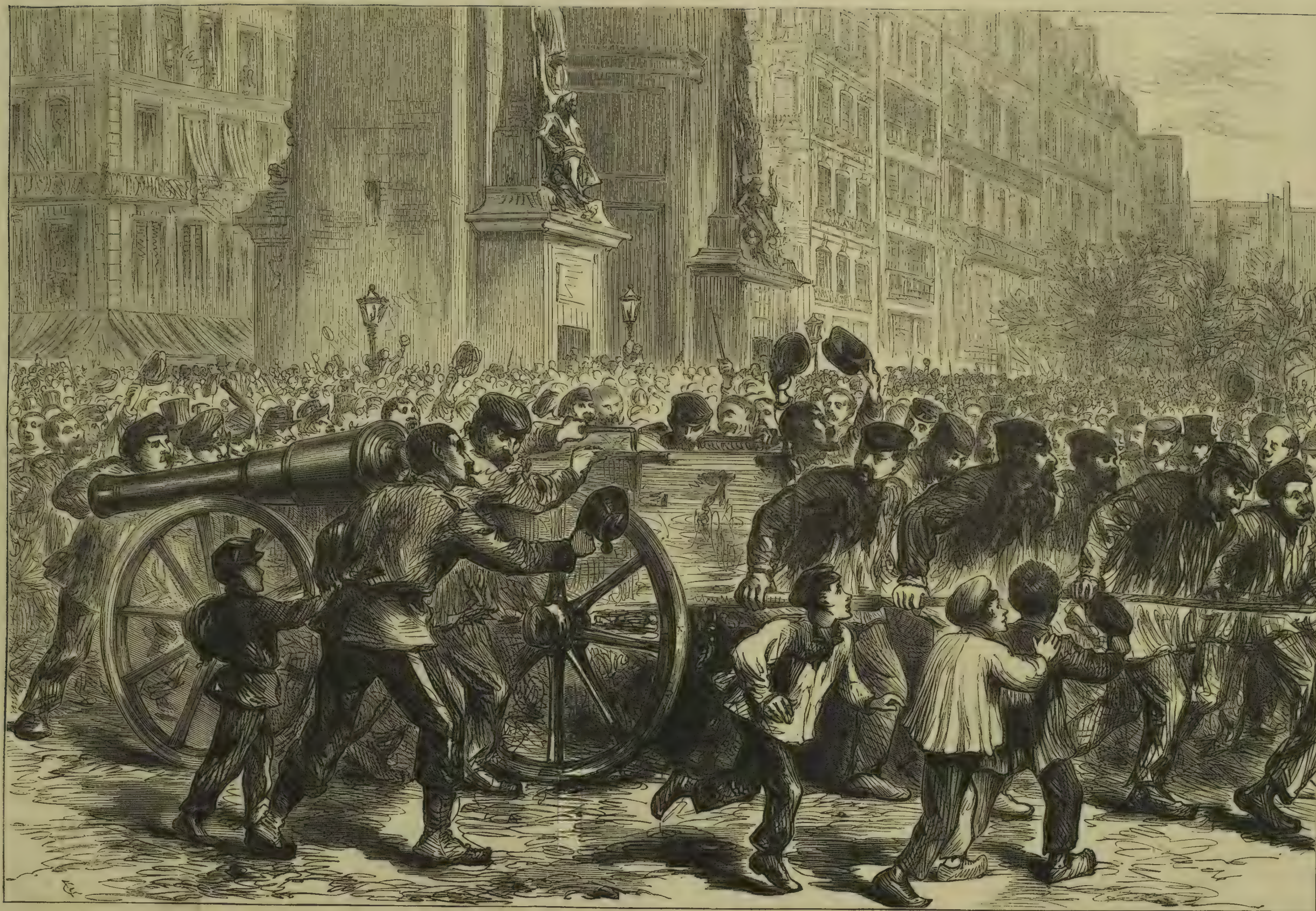
EXPLORATION OF PALESTINE.

A meeting on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, was held in the Comparative Anatomy Lecture-Room, yesterday week. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Captain Wilson, R.E., director of the Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem, explained the recent excavations. Captain H. S. Palmer, R.E., of the Sinai Survey, gave an interesting account of the investigations made, which, he argued, went to illustrate and elucidate the Holy Scriptures to a very remarkable extent. Striking instances of the discoveries made and the records of the Bible were shown. Mount Sinai, it appears from researches, must be identified with the mountain now called Jebel Músa. Here a fine cliff fronts an extensive plain, in every way answering to the requirements of the sacred narrative. The tradition of the country points to a still higher peak in a portion of the mountain hidden from the plain as the scene of the Delivery of the Law, while the topography of the place points to the cliff before mentioned as the scene of the proclamation. The survey was, therefore, not only confirmed but elucidated by the account given in Exodus. Dr. Tristram, the well-known Palestine traveller and author of "The Land of Israel," addressed the meeting at length, in which he said that the survey owed its origin and purport to Cambridge men. At the close of his address he said they required about £1500 or £2000 a year to complete their investigations. The Vice-Chancellor expressed a hope that Cambridge would subscribe liberally to the fund.

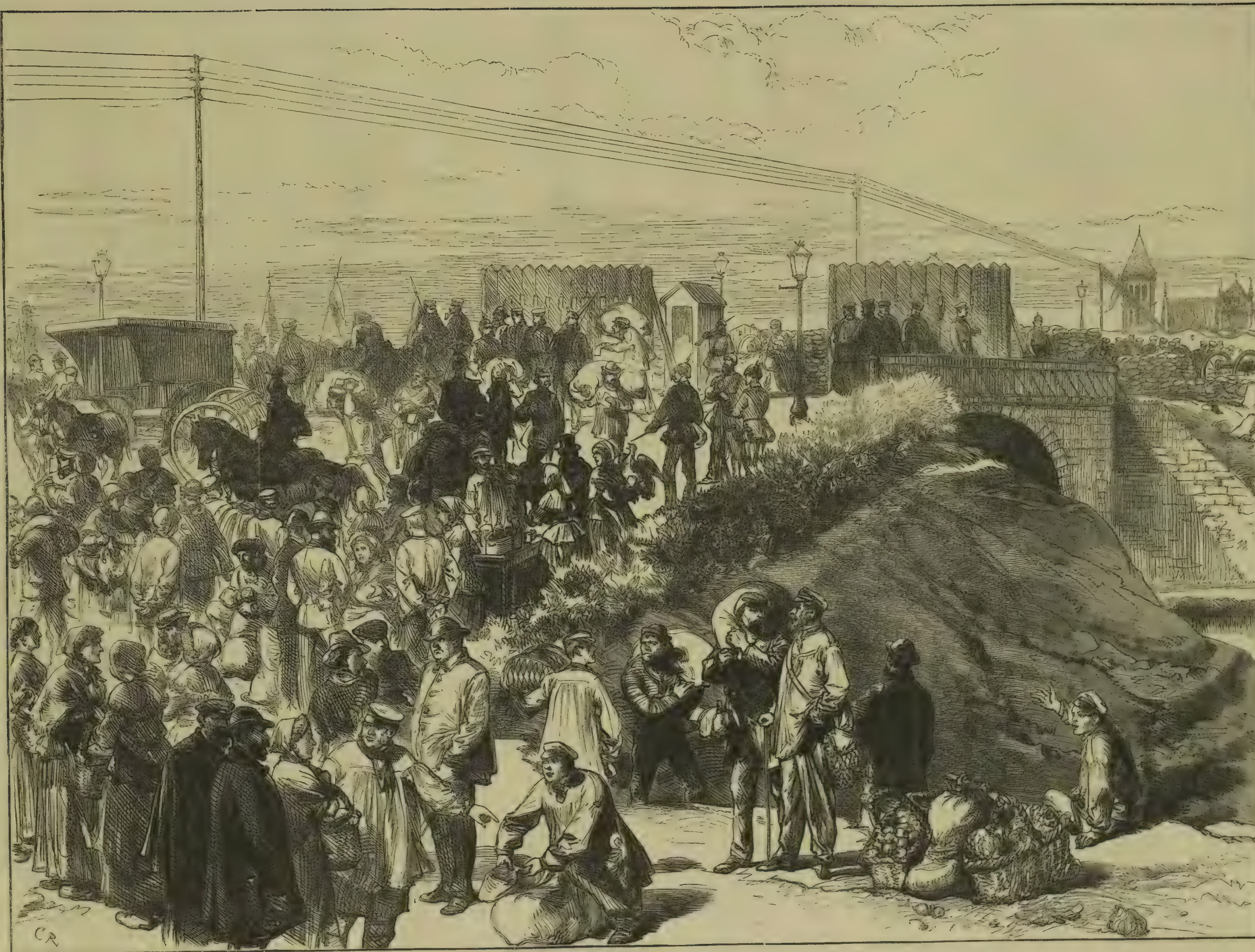
VAGRANCY.

The inspectors of constabulary in England are able to state in their reports on the year ending at Michaelmas last that vagrancy, so far as it comes under the cognisance of the police, decreased very considerably in that year.

In the southern district the police report 232,693 applications as against 286,086 in the preceding year. It is to be observed, however, that in Kent the relief of vagrants was taken out of the hands of the police in January, 1870. In Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, and some other counties, stringent measures were adopted for repressing able-bodied vagrancy by the apprehension and punishment of all such persons found begging, and in some instances by the enforcement of labour tests at unions. In Dorsetshire a mendicinity society was formed, granting tickets for bread to be obtained at easy distances, instead of money, and this has tended much to reduce vagrancy throughout the county. The chief constable of Lancashire reports a decrease of vagrancy and of crime attributable to vagrancy. The professional tramps do not give so much annoyance to the public, but pass on, knowing that if they are detected by the police in begging, or otherwise rendering themselves obnoxious to justice, they will be apprehended. He believes much more might be done to lessen the evil if there was a full co-operation of counties and boroughs in enforcing the law, and at the same time some general system adopted under well defined and proper conditions for the relief and temporary employment of those who are vagrant by force of circumstances. The chief constable of Cumberland and Westmorland states that the effect of a strict enforcement of the law is seen in a decrease of 2190 in the tramps in the two counties, while there has been a decrease of forty-four indictable crimes, and a decrease in petty larcenies and other offences. The chief constable of Lancashire states that the assistance of the public is much required to enable the police to bring to justice vagrants who break the law by begging or endeavouring to extort money. There is often much sympathy shown for them, and, instead of obtaining evidence and assistance from those who could give it, the police are frequently subjected to annoyance and offensive remarks in the performance of their duty.



MOB OF PARIS CARRYING OFF THE GUNS OF NATIONAL GUARDS.



RELIEF OF PARIS: DEALERS IN PROVISIONS FROM ST. DENIS AT THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCED POST ON THE CANAL BRIDGE.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Professor Odling's seventh lecture on the Chemical Discoveries of Davy, on Thursday week, began with illustrations of the researches of Cruickshanks, including his electric trough, and the experiments by which he corroborated the results obtained by Nicholson. He then adverted to the theories by which Cruickshanks endeavoured to account for the distance between the gases evolved in the decomposition of water, by conceiving the existence of electricity in an oxidised and an unoxidised state—the invisible transmission of the electric fluid through the wires being conceivable, but that of the gases oxygen and hydrogen inconceivable. In August, 1800, Davy commenced his investigation of the phenomena of electrolysis, and soon after published the results of his experiments concerning the question of the decomposition of water, with the liberation of the products at a distance from each other. He described the evolution of hydrogen from the silver platinode and the oxidation of the silver zincode in two quantities of water not in immediate contact—that is, communicating only through his own body or through animal and vegetable fibres; experiments which Professor Odling repeated, with others, leading to similar results; after which he described various modern arrangements for the same purpose. This was followed by an account of Davy's researches with respect to the source of power in the battery. Volta attributed this to the electric fluid set in action by the mere contact of two different metals; but Davy proved by experiment that it is entirely due to chemical action—that is, to the oxidation of the metal; and his demonstration of contact without any chemical action or galvanic effect was supplemented by that of Faraday, of non-contact with that effect, and thus the contact theory was annihilated. Davy accumulated proofs in support of his theory. He substituted a more active liquid and obtained increased galvanic power, and he made ordinarily inactive metal, such as copper, active by means of active liquid. The same metal, copper, was made to function simultaneously for the active metal zinc, and for the inactive metal silver, by its simultaneous exposure at different points to active and inactive liquid; which led to the invention of batteries formed with one metal only.

PRESSURE OF FIRED GUNPOWDER.

Captain Noble, F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting, on the 3rd inst., began his discourse on this subject with an account of the experimental researches made previous to the appointment of the committee to investigate into our "brutal powder," as it is termed on the Continent. M. De la Hire, in 1702, ascribed the force of fired gunpowder to the behaviour of the air inclosed in and between the grains of powder. Robins (about 1742) proved this cause to be inadequate, and by a series of experiments determined the quantity of permanent gases generated, and asserted that to them was due the whole action of the powder on the projectile; that, at ordinary temperature and atmospheric pressure, the gases occupied about 240 times the volume of the powder; that the heat of combustion increased this volume to about 1000 times that of the powder; hence the maximum force is about 1000 atmospheres, or about six tons and a half to the square inch. In 1793 Count Rumford, by experiments, arrived at differing conclusions—that the maximum tension of the powders with which he operated was respectively 29,000 and 101,021 atmospheres, or 195 tons and 650 tons on the square inch—extraordinary results which he left to others to explain. The Prussian committee under Major Neumann reported the maximum pressure in some cases to be 1100 and 1300 atmospheres. In 1857-9 Major Rodman made most interesting experiments on gunpowder with his valuable gauge, giving mean results in a tabulated form, which, unfortunately, have not been carried far enough. These results were very diverse, varying from thirty-two tons (5000 atmospheres) to eighty-two tons (about 12,250 atmospheres) to the square inch, and therefore of not much worth. The results of the remarkable experiments of the eminent chemists Bunsen and Schischkoff are also to be received with reservation, on account of their method differing from the combustion in a gun. Sir William Armstrong and Captain Noble, in their experiments at the Elswick Works, near Newcastle, estimated the maximum pressure of the powder on which they operated to be about seventeen tons on the square inch; and Piobert, in his voluminous investigations, pointed out the errors in Rumford's conclusions, which had led to the discrepancies in his results. The recently-appointed Explosion Committee, under the presidency of Colonel Younghusband—and under whom Captain Noble worked, with Mr. Abel, the eminent chemist of the War Department, for his colleague—devoted themselves to the production of a powder suitable for the monster guns now required. To determine the pressure they employed a Rodman gauge, with a crusher gauge to obviate some of its defects, and, as a chronoscope, a combination of mechanical and electrical apparatus, capable of recording less than the millionth part of a second. The powders experimented on were—1, the old quick-burning, violent powders, such as R. L. G. and L. G.; 2, pellet powder; 3, pebble powder; and, 4, prismatic powder. The practical conclusions deduced were:—1. The maximum pressure of fired gunpowder, unrelieved by expansion, is not much above forty tons to the square inch. 2. In large guns, owing to the violent oscillations produced by the ignition of a large mass of powder, the pressure of the gas is liable to be locally exalted, even above its normal tension, in a perfectly-closed vessel, and this intensification of pressure endangers the gun, without adding to useful effect. 3. Where large charges are used, quick-burning powder increases the strain upon the gun, without augmenting the velocity of the shot. 4. The position of the vent or firing-point exercises an important influence upon the intensity of wave action; and in further enlarging the dimensions of heavy guns, we must look to improved powder and improved methods of firing the charge, so as to avoid as much as possible throwing the ignited gases into violent oscillation. 5. In all cases it is desirable to have the charges as short as possible, so as to reduce the run of the gas to the shortest limit. Hence increase of the diameter of the bore, by shortening the charge, will tend to save the gun from abnormal strains. All the points of the discourse were illustrated by large diagrams, and specimens of the powder were exhibited. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

THE TEACHING OF SOCRATES.

The Rev. B. Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, gave his concluding lecture on Socrates on Saturday last. He began with remarks on our tendency to undervalue the Greek philosophers through trying them as if they had lived in our own age. Although their teaching appears to us inconsequential and paradoxical, yet it was really like fragmentary rays of light breaking through intense darkness. Their ethics seem trite, and their maxims commonplace (such as "Know thyself," "A measure is best," and "Man is a god to an ape and an ape to the gods"), yet these form the bases of the common-sense of modern times, and required great power of mind for their invention. The mind, as well as nations and sciences, has its history; and the study of its growth is fruitful in instruction.

The early Greek philosophers, in their searchings after God and their examination into themselves and into nature, had no logic or method to assist them, and they endeavoured to replace the worship of idols by simple notions, such as air, fire, light, justice, valour, and love; and thus they unsettled the old superstitions. At this time of transition, the golden age of Greek literature and art, Socrates appeared as a great moral and intellectual reformer. The demand for a higher degree of education had brought forth the Sophists—travelling teachers, self-sufficient and vain—who undertook instruction in everything, who attained wealth and honour, yet were no better nor worse than other men. They made no profession of teaching truth, which Socrates regarded as the foundation of all virtue or knowledge—to him one and the same thing. His teaching was rather negative than positive; he aimed at the destruction of error, and the demonstration of ignorance rather than at the construction of a new system; and much of the philosophy ascribed to him by Plato is Plato's own. He adopted the saying, "Know thyself" as the foundation of his philosophy. Men, he said, should seek after the causes of their actions by applying the light of reason to them. Knowledge is the food of the soul; hence the great danger of taking in false knowledge. Knowledge is to be acquired by the adoption of method in our investigations after truth, which is to be obtained by the examination and combination of facts. He asserted that the means should be subordinate to the end. The happiness of man being the end, virtue was the means; and that should be developed by education. He advocated true friendship, only to be found among the virtuous, in opposition to selfishness, and he inculcated strict observance of political duties. In opposition to the Sophists, who taught that man himself is the measure of all things, he set forth the image of a higher nature, and his idea of knowledge somewhat resembled that of faith in Christianity. This knowledge, he said, could not be taught from without; it is a Divine gift to man, and he must search for it within himself. Socrates referred all the virtues to the knowledge of "the good," and said that doing good is merely acting up to knowledge; but, although he asserted that "the good" is practically determined by what is useful, his philosophy was far from being based on pleasure, and was very different to modern Utilitarianism. Mr. Jowett compared Socrates as a moral philosopher to Bacon as a natural philosopher; and, in a brief summary of the life and teaching of Christ, contrasted them with those of the Greek philosopher. The lecture was concluded with remarks on the deep and lasting impression made upon the world by Socrates as the founder of moral philosophy, and the inventor of abstract ideas and the science of method. During the lecture Mr. Jowett read several interesting extracts from his recently-published translation of the Dialogues of Plato.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., will, on Friday next, give a discourse on the recent Eclipse of the Sun.

THE MAGAZINES.

The event of the periodical literature of the month is the appearance of Mr. Browning's "Hervé Riel" in the *Cornhill*. The poem, if it does not extend, certainly sustains the reputation of its author, and is satisfactory as exhibiting the trace of a reaction from the obscurity of his later style towards the vigorous directness of his "Laboratory" and similar poems. Rough the ballad certainly is; but the asperity is in place in a nautical story. The subject is the exploit of a Breton pilot of the seventeenth century, who guided the French fleet out of the reach of the victorious and pursuing English, and refused to accept any other reward for his service than permission to spend a holiday on shore. It is very effectively narrated, and, as usual with Mr. Browning, the secret of his hold upon the reader is the intensity of his own sympathy with the character and event described. Mr. Fields's reminiscences of Nathaniel Hawthorne are charming, not so much from any peculiar incident detailed in them as from the delineation they convey of the shy, reserved, but essentially genial author of "The Scarlet Letter." Mr. Thornton's paper on English education in India contains some striking observations on the probable spread of our language in the country and the feasibility of employing the natives in public offices. The importance of the subject cannot be overrated; but Mr. Thornton's expectations appear to us exaggerated in some respects. The serial stories are much as usual; a pretty tale, "Lady Isabella," an elegant and sensible criticism on Defoe, and a chatty paper on "Christian Names" make up the remainder of a good number.

Macmillan contains two papers of high aim. Professor Seeley's vision of a federated Europe, displayed before the members of the Peace Society, is a noble idea, inspired by that "enthusiasm of humanity" of which he has written so finely elsewhere, although the period selected for its promulgation must appear to most singularly inauspicious. Canon Kingsley's discourse on the consistency of natural theology with Mr. Darwin's theory contains no novelty in the way of argument, but is remarkable for eloquence of expression. There is nothing else of much interest in the number, if we except some spirited rhetoric in verse on "Art as an Aim in Life." It is hardly worth the Dean of Westminster's while to write on Father Hyacinthe, unless he has something to say that is not already generally known.

The most interesting paper in a remarkably interesting number of *Fraser* is an account of Giordano Bruno, much fuller and more satisfactory than that in last month's *Macmillan*, so far as the biography is concerned. Some curious mistakes have been committed, and Bruno's philosophy is hardly treated with sufficient thoroughness; but, on the whole, the essay is probably the most adequate account in our language of this remarkable man. Somewhat similar reflections are suggested by "L. S.'s" able defence of the philosophy of Pope's "Essay on Man" against his recent editor, Mr. Elwin. The writer hints that he is equally prepared to vindicate Pope's character against his editor, who has curiously combined the functions of Aristarchus and Zöllus. The biographical articles on Barham and Brunel merely condense their recently-published lives in an agreeable manner. A paper on the abolition of religious restrictions at Trinity College, Dublin, sets forth clearly how the liberal intentions of the governing body have hitherto been defeated by the manoeuvres of the Irish Catholic Episcopacy, who have no wish to be relieved of a grievance which affords them a plausible ground for demanding the creation of a university under their own management. Two of the most important papers in the number relate to China. One gives an account of the constitution of the Chinese Administration and an abstract of certain memorials recently submitted to it touching the treatment of foreigners; the other is an exposition, by a Chinese literary graduate, of the causes which render foreigners unpopular among his countrymen. The indictment which he brings against us is heavy, and, we fear, not wholly unfounded.

Blackwood devotes too much of its space to well-worn subjects. Our Army, our Navy, the campaign in France, are

all important matters, no doubt; but, coming all together, impart an appearance of heaviness to the number which is hardly relieved by the records of the Castle of St. Angelo, or a review of a late translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses." There is nothing for the general reader but the lively chapters of "Frank Marshall." "Fair to See" is decidedly too local.

In his essay on "Italy and the Republic," in the *Fortnightly Review*, Signor Mazzini deserts the ground of abstract principle, where he is strong, for that of its practical application to politics, where he is weak. His vision of an Italian Republic is not unpractical as an ideal, the contemplation of which may gradually tend to make it a reality; but the effects which would ensue upon the actual application of his principles at present may be inferred from his admission that they would lead to a demand of Nice from France and of Trieste from Germany. Professor Tyndall's narrative of his recent scientific expedition to Oran is very lively. The most valuable part of it comprises his experiments on the colour of sea-water, which he finds to vary from green to blue in proportion to its impurity, the greenest water being that most charged with suspended organic matter. Sir A. Grant, in a thoughtful essay on the origin of our ideas of morality, refers them to the development of the sentiment of personality in man, involving the recognition of other personal existences with rights and claims equal to his own.

Nearly all the subjects treated in the *Contemporary Review* are interesting and ably discussed. They include papers on the "Reconstitution of England," the "Reform of the Church Services," "The Conservation of Native Races," and "Sick Transport and Volunteer Aid in War." Professor Frohschammer contributes a curious account of recent psychological controversies in the Church of Rome, and Miss Collet an able review of Mr. Hutton's essays.

A new monthly magazine, called the *Dark Blue*, is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston. Its connection with the University of Oxford is supported by a few pages of slangy "Chit-Chat" from that illustrious seat of learning, which is not much to our taste; but Mr. Thomas Hughes begins a description of Harvard, the well-known New England university; while Mr. William Morris translates the Icelandic legend of Frithiof; Mr. W. B. Donne, the Lord Chamberlain's censor of stage plays, comments on the history of the dramatic art in England; and there is a romance by Mr. J. C. Freund, and a funny story by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. The magazine presents, therefore, a sufficient variety of entertainment.

The most remarkable article in *Tinsley* is a very elaborate review of Mr. Rossetti's poems, written in a style which appears the counterpart of Mr. Rossetti's own style in verse. The matter is like the manner—weighty, but somewhat pedantic. "Musical Recollections" and "Bores and Prigs" are amusing papers, and the novels are fairly up to their usual mark. "The Fall of Paris," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is by no means the least lively of the innumerable similar narratives with which we have been deluged of late. "Hannah" and "Wilfrid Cumbermede" are ably continued in *Saint Pauls*, which has little else noteworthy, except a lively account of a tour in Ireland. The principal papers in the *Month* are a very interesting dissertation on tombs and epitaphs in antiquity; a defence of the Jesuits against Pascal, by one of themselves; and a narrative of the observations of the late eclipse, by one of the observers.

Good Words, besides the continuation of Miss Betham Edwards's excellent "Sylvestres" and Nathaniel Hawthorne's notes of Continental travel, contains an attractive memoir, by Mr. Buchanan, of a young poet whose premature decease cut short a career of considerable promise, and one of Mr. Gilbert's realistic studies of low life in London. The most remarkable contribution to *Belgravia* is Mr. Sala's spirited "Bell's Life in Rome." *Temple Bar*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and *London Society* are all sufficiently entertaining, but contain nothing of special note. We have also to acknowledge the *Victoria Magazine*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Aunt Judy*, the *Monthly Packet*, *Once a Week*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.

The fourteenth detailed annual report of the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland for the year 1868 has been issued, and gives some curious facts put on record by some of the district registrars.

There died in Glasgow during the year a wine merchant, twenty-seven years of age, who weighed 27 st., though only 5 ft. 4 in. in height. The circumference of his chest was 75 in., and that of his thigh 37 in. An old bachelor died at Killin at the age of ninety-one years, having cut six new teeth five or six years previously that were quite serviceable, and, to use his own description, as sharp as lancets. Dr. Stark, in his report to the Registrar-General, remarks that "even the customs or domestic habits of the people of each of the countries are reflected in the deaths. Thus, the English are in the habit of stuffing their babies with spoon meat almost from birth; while the Scotch, except in cases where the mother is delicate or the child is out nursing, wisely give nothing except the mother's milk till the child begins to cut its teeth." It is inferred that the English practice occasioned the death by convulsions of 23,198 out of 766,858 children under one year of age, or one in every 34 of the children born; whereas in Scotland 312 only out of 115,514 children born during the year fell victims to convulsions.

The marriage statistics indicate that of 21,730 marriages 18,609 were between bachelors and spinsters, 484 between bachelors and widows, 1966 between widowers and spinsters, and 671 between widowers and widows. The report shows that the proportion of marriages in various countries in which the woman is under twenty years of age varies with the temperature, showing conclusively that cold retards and heat develops early maturity.

Dr. Stark asserts that the registration of births and deaths in England is defective, and does not include all the events which occur among the population, and that in consequence the most invidious comparisons are constantly being drawn as to the assumed greater mortality which prevails in the Scottish towns. He therefore advises that all such comparisons should in future be avoided, as they only teach error, raise unnecessary presumption on the part of the English public, and propagate needless and false alarm among the inhabitants of the towns of Scotland.

Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., presided, last Saturday, over a meeting of elementary teachers, at which resolutions were passed generally approving of the changes introduced by the new code, but recommending some alterations in it. Amongst other suggestions were these—that the standard of instruction for girls should be revised and reduced, and that music should be classed as an extra subject.

MR. DARWIN, F.R.S.

That a great naturalist should be also a great philosopher is not at all unlikely: a naturalist, of whom so much as this has not been affirmed, may have a great tendency to philosophical speculation. Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, F.R.S., is one of our greatest naturalists at this day; and he, perhaps, has inherited from his grandfather not only the general tendency, but the direction towards a particular line of speculation. The celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the poetical, philanthropic, and scientific physician of Lichfield, whose "Botanic Garden," "Temple of Nature," "Zoonomia," and "Origin of Society," were once read and admired, had his own notions concerning the Origin of Species. "I think it not impossible," he wrote in 1794, "that the first insects were the anthers or the stigmas of flowers, which had by some means loosed themselves from their parent plant; and that many other insects have in long process of time been formed from these, some acquiring wings, others claws, and others fins, from their ceaseless efforts to procure their food, or to secure themselves from injury." That was a day when the rage of political controversy, provoked by the recent excesses of the French Revolution, infected all minds and disturbed all literary judgments. The witty satirists and epigrammatists of the Tory party, Canning and Frere in the "Anti-Jacobin," while they parodied the "Loves of the Plants" with their "Loves of the Triangles," making rare fun of Darwin's fanciful descriptive poetry, did not fail to ridicule, likewise, his theory of the transformations of vegetable and animal life. But a conjecture to the same effect was then entertained by several distinguished foreign authors — by Lamarck and Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and even Goethe. It is not a new idea; it may have been discussed in the schools of Greece, of Egypt, or of India, more than twenty centuries ago. It would in all ages be attractive to minds of a certain disposition, eager to imagine one sole physical cause of the boundless diversity of phenomena in nature. Such inquiries, however, while they should be tolerated, and even freely encouraged, as in our own times, without prejudice from either political or theological jealousies, ought not too hastily to pass beyond the results of positive induction from observed facts. Nor is it a conclusive argument in favour of a speculative theory, that it seems to afford an explanation of many facts which we observe, and that no other explanation is forthcoming. The absence of that proof in its support which, if the theory were true, would be presented by our observations of other facts, is strong negative evidence against it, and may outweigh its capacity to account for the positive facts within our notice. This is a question for the logician, not merely for the naturalist. But, as an observer of the processes of nature, of the *how*, if not the *why*, Mr. Darwin is a very high authority, whatever may be thought of that philosophical conception, a theme of much controversy, which has lately been associated with his name.

He was born at Shrewsbury, on Feb. 12, 1809, being a son of Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, F.R.S., physician of that town; his mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the modern founder of the English pottery manufacture, whose Life, written by Miss Meteyard, we have reviewed with much pleasure in this Journal. Mr. Darwin was educated first at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; he went to the University of Edinburgh in 1825, remained there two years, and was next entered of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831. His hereditary aptitude for the study of natural science must have been early perceived by his instructors. The Rev. Mr. Henslow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge, recommended him, therefore, to Captain Fitzroy and the Lords of the Admiralty, in 1831, when a naturalist was to be chosen to accompany the second surveying expedition of H.M.S. Beagle in the Southern Seas. The first expedition, that of the Adventure and Beagle, 1826 to 1830, had explored the coasts of Patagonia; the Beagle, which sailed again Dec. 27, 1831, and returned to England Oct. 22, 1836, made a scientific circumnavigation of the globe. Its main object was, by a continuous series of chronometrical measurements, to procure a complete chain of meridian distances; there were also magnetic observations of some importance; but the zoology, botany, and geology of the different countries visited were examined by Mr. Darwin. He served without salary, and partly paid his own expenses, on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his collections. These were received in England by Professor Henslow. Their value to the advancement of science was shown by the special reports, upon these collections, of the highest authorities in each case; of Professor Owen, upon the fossil mammalia; of Mr. Waterhouse, upon the living beasts; of Mr. Gould, upon the birds; of Dr. Hooker, Professor Henslow, and others, upon the plants; and of the most learned men in fishes, reptiles, and insects. Mr. Darwin discovered in South America three new genera of extinct animals. The President of the Geological Society declared that his voyage was one of the most important events for that science that had occurred for many years. To the general reader few books of travel can be more attractive than Mr. Darwin's "Journal" of this expedition, which he first published in 1839, and which has since gone through many editions. The agreeable freshness of its clear and lively style; the quickly-touched yet distinctly visible pictures of scenery; the anecdotes of life and manners among the savage and other foreign nations with whom he conversed; the suggestiveness, as well as the curiousness, of the various incidents he has related, make this always a popular work. The countries upon which it chiefly dwells are the eastern, southern, and western shores of South America, with Terra del Fuego, and many inlets and islands of the coast, and some of the remotest island-groups in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The natural history and geology of these regions are minutely described, opening scientific discussions of the highest interest.

The best example of these is Mr. Darwin's beautiful account of Keeling Island, six hundred miles south-west of Sumatra, and his sagacious explanation of the structure of coral reefs—one of the most difficult of geological puzzles. Those islands of coral, placed in the midst of a vast ocean, surrounded by water of unfathomable depth—how could they be formed? The coral polype needs a bottom to build upon, and cannot live very far below the surface; nor can the bank of coral grow above reach of the waves. Some geologists had fancied that the coral might be formed upon the tops of mountain peaks and ridges, just covered by the sea. It had even been imagined that the wondrous coral lagoon islands, such as Keeling, which consist of a mere ring of coral wall, inclosing a small piece of smooth water, had been moulded upon the lips of an extinct volcanic crater. Mr. Darwin showed that there was no submarine mountain, in these cases, to support the coral building; and he compared them with other forms; the outside barrier-reefs along a coast, as on the east side of Australia; the reefs which closely fringe a shore, as in the Red Sea; and those which form a belt, with a moat of water around an isolated mountain. He concluded, from different observations and arguments, that the whole flat sea-bottom, for a space of hundreds of miles in

every direction around, had gradually sunk to an enormous depth; while the coral polypes, as the original floor was thus withdrawn from beneath their workshop, continued to build upon the top of their former building, so as to keep always near the surface, about the same level. This discovery is one of the most admirable that has yet been effected by Mr. Darwin's scientific genius. His remarks, too, upon the climate of the southern hemisphere, the limit of the snow line, the descent of glaciers, in the Antarctic region, effecting the distribution of erratic rock-boulders, and the icy entombment of dead animals, preserving even their flesh, have contributed much to the progress of knowledge. He also observed volcanic phenomena; and the effects of a great earthquake which he happened to witness led him to conceive the existence of a subterranean lake of molten lava, 700 miles long by 400 miles wide, or nearly twice the size of the Black Sea, with a mere thin crust of earth above this dreadful sea of fire!

Since the voyage of the Beagle, we believe, Mr. Darwin has not personally engaged in any distant explorations. He has resided during many years past near Farnborough, in Kent, having married his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, by whom he has a large family. The honours of several British and foreign scientific societies have been conferred upon him; the Royal medal and Copley medal, by the Royal Society; the Wollaston medal, by the Geological Society; and he has been created by the King of Prussia Knight of the Order of Merit. He has frequently contributed to the transactions of the Geological, the Zoological, the Linnean, and other botanical societies; and his treatise on the Cirripedia, published by the Ray Society, is one of his works held in much esteem. Botanists have appreciated his observations of the habits of climbing plants, and his very interesting book, published in 1862, upon the methods by which the fertilisation of orchids is effected, though the agency of certain insects. Mr. Darwin's reputation is thus independent of the philosophical theory, which he propounds in his essay, "On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection." That bold and ingenious essay, which first appeared in 1859, has been printed by tens of thousands of copies, and translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other European languages. It has excited more needless alarm and undeserved scandal than even the "Vestiges of Creation." It has been vehemently abused, and not less extravagantly commended, by illogical and intemperate partisans on both sides, who supposed it could affect the truths of the Christian religion. Its main proposition is that all the various forms of vegetable and animal life, past or present, have been produced by a series of gradual changes in natural descent from parents to offspring. All the animals, beasts, birds, reptiles, insects, fishes, and zoophytes, have descended from, at most, four or five progenitors; all the plants from no greater number; but analogy would lead to the belief that all animals and plants have together descended from some one prototype. This is just the old notion of Erasmus Darwin and the French naturalists seventy or eighty years ago. It was combined, by the Darwin of our own day, with a fresh development of the Malthusian theory of checks upon excessive population, applied to all organised beings that live on the earth; and with a metaphysical argument, implied if not expressed, as to the final cause of deaths from famine, or from mutual slaughter, constantly reducing the numbers of each kind, which would else increase in geometrical ratio, till the offspring of one couple, in the course of a few generations, would amount to many millions. This "struggle for life," according to Mr. Darwin, is designed by the Creator to destroy the offspring of all the weaker individuals, or those least fitted to thrive and improve in the circumstances around them, but to preserve the race of every parent having superior qualities. By these favoured or highly endowed races breeding with each other, their distinctive features and faculties are continually raised to a greater degree of peculiarity, so that the clan becomes a caste, the race or variety becomes a species. The nearest species are most closely related to each other; whereas the members of larger artificial divisions, orders and classes, are not so closely related. This was considered a startling proposition, because we had been accustomed to hold, though seldom stated in the scientific terms of Professor Owen, that "Man is the sole species of his genus, the sole representative of his order and sub-class." Now, Mr. Darwin's view of course involved the descent of man, in his bodily constitution, from some inferior animal; which seemed very humiliating. But it appeared downright shocking when some comparative anatomists declared that the animal most nearly resembling the human form was that detestable creature, the ape. The African gorilla, a recent very ugly acquaintance, was pointed out, half in jest, as our probable next of kin. A shriek of indignation arose from polite and orthodox society at the advent of this strange new cousin; and the famous Darwinian theory has not always been calmly and soberly discussed.

We should not like to question an opinion held by Mr. Darwin, Mr. Wallace, and Professor Huxley, if it were a matter of positive science; if the facts required for its proof could be fully ascertained. But Mr. Darwin, if we understand him rightly, does not profess to establish by inductive proof more than certain minor propositions. These, he says, can only be explained and reconciled by admitting his principal doctrine, which we are therefore bound to believe. They are as follow:—That some observed variations do spring up in the course of descent from a common progenitor; that some of these variations tend to the improvement of the parent stock; and that, by the continued selection of these improved specimens as the progenitors of future stock, its powers may be increased without limit. All this, we cheerfully agree, has long been familiar to every cattle-breeder, gardener, keeper of racehorses, dog-fancier, bird-fancier, florist, and seedsman. Mr. Darwin, in manifold illustration of these processes, has written a most delightful and instructive book, "On the Variations of Domesticated Plants and Animals," published in 1868. His fourth proposition, however, seems not quite so plain—namely, that there is in Nature a power continually and universally working out this selection, and so fixing and augmenting these improvements. How can this be reconciled with the facts, which Mr. Darwin himself observed in South America and Australia, of the degeneration and even total extinction of noble races? The dog, the horse, and other animals, which European navigators or colonists have imported, do not seem, where they have run wild, to be in the way of improvement. There are too many instances of the degeneration of human races, apart from conflict or competition with a higher race. The horticulturist knows that his most exquisite varieties, if left to propagate themselves without culture, will degenerate into weeds. The tendency of a race which has been artificially improved by breeding—that is, by selection of the best specimens for parents—is to relapse into the primitive coarseness and meanness when abandoned to Mr. Darwin's power of nature. It may be replied that this is the effect of less favourable circumstances, or conditions of life. But then, on the other hand, we may equally refer the improvement of races to their more favourable surrounding conditions, without the operation of

the Darwinian law. Climate and food have much to do with it. In his latest publication, Mr. Darwin candidly admits that he has relied too much upon the effect of natural selection, or "the survival of the fittest." Its operation must be confined to perpetuating and enhancing those changes of structure which adapt the living creature to its actual conditions of life. This we readily believe.

The process of variation, moreover, from a parent stock, effected to a certain extent by selection of breeders, has its limits prescribed by the law of sterility, affecting the case of hybrids, like the mule; and also by the degeneracy, and the consequent sterility, of remote offspring from parents too nearly related. Nature does not incline that animal species, the dog, in which breeding has produced the greatest varieties, to prefer the continuance of these varieties, as the spaniel, the terrier, the hound, the retriever; their tendency is rather towards a free inter-breeding, which would obliterate these distinctions. It would be the same with mankind, were it not for moral and conventional restraints. Every species is recognised by its own individuals, animal or vegetable, in consorting for parentage; they know nothing of a duty to provide for the institution of a higher species by choice of the best variety in their own. The unity of each kind is proclaimed by the voice of Nature.

But the great objection to Mr. Darwin's theory, as above suggested, is the want of that direct evidence of facts in its support which would surely be forthcoming if it were true. Geology bears record, in its fossils, of the existence, during thousands of past centuries, of many species now extinct; but we do not learn from the geologists that they have detected any one species in the act of transforming itself into any other. Within the range even of human observation of some living creatures, it might have been expected that, seeing the rapidity of their generations succeeding each other, short-lived as they are, we should find some recorded instances of such mutation. But the animals that old Egypt worshipped and those of which we read in old Æsop's fables, were such as, we now meet. Allowing, however, the lapse of hundreds of millions of years, antecedent to all geological dates, for the change from the simplest to the most complete living form, it is scarcely credible that the modification of a vegetating structure has produced in animals such an organ as the eye, much less the brain.

Mr. Darwin's hypothesis, indeed, does not extend so far. Analogy may be a deceitful guide, he says; and there is no positive evidence that animals and plants come from one low form of organism, such as the spores of certain algae, intermediate between vegetable and animal existence. But that all vertebrate animals, including man, are the offspring of a common parent, he thinks is proved by the arguments he has adduced in the "Origin of Species." He lays much stress on the close resemblance of different species to each other in the embryonic stage; on correspondences of structure, as between the hand or forearm of a man and the leg of a horse; and on the existence of abortive rudimentary organs, such as teeth which are never cut, or stumps of wings, of tails, and of horns, which serve no useful purpose. These seem tokens of a real kindred between the mammals; but Mr. Darwin's new book, "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex" (in two volumes, published by Murray), asserts the kindred of us mammals to amphibious reptiles and fishes, going back to "a group of marine animals, resembling the larvæ of existing Ascidians." Somehow, one feels less repugnance to this amazing long pedigree than to the presumed immediate ancestor of mankind. The Ascidian larva is not so bad as the too familiar ape. Mr. Darwin, however (as well as Professor Huxley, with his "hippocampus minor" in the chimpanzee's brain), insists on presenting Jocko to the best London society as almost one of ourselves. If we object that the monkey has no mind like ours, he replies that the monkey *has* a mind, which is superior to the mind of a fish, the lamprey, for instance, in a greater degree than the lowest human intelligence is superior to the cleverest monkey's. As for the moral sense, he ascribes its development to social instincts and habits. In conclusion, Mr. Darwin says:—

The main conclusion arrived at in this work—namely, that man is descended from some lowly-organised form—will, I regret to think, be highly distasteful to many persons. But there can hardly be a doubt that we are descended from barbarians. The astonishment which I felt on first seeing a party of Fuegians on a wild and broken shore will never be forgotten by me, for the reflection at once rushed into my mind—such were our ancestors. These men were absolutely naked, and bedaubed with paint; their long hair was tangled, their mouths frothed with excitement, and their expression was wild, startled, and distrustful. They possessed hardly any arts, and, like wild animals, lived upon what they could catch; they had no government, and were merciless to everyone not of their own small tribe. If one who has seen a savage in his native land will not feel much shame if forced to acknowledge that the blood of some more humble creature flows in his veins. For my own part, I would as soon be descended from that heroic little monkey who braved his dreaded enemy in order to save the life of his keeper, or from that old baboon who, descending from the mountains, carried away in triumph his young comrade from a crowd of astonished dogs, as from a savage who delights to torture his enemies, offers up bloody sacrifices, practices infanticide without remorse, treats his wives like slaves, knows no decency, and is haunted by the grossest superstitions. Man may be excused for feeling some pride at having risen, though not through his own exertions, to the very summit of the organic scale; and the fact of his having thus risen, instead of having been aboriginally placed there, may give him hopes for a still higher destiny in the distant future.

We must leave the subject to thoughtful readers. Mr. Darwin's theory, unproved as we think it is, ought not to be denounced as inconsistent with the most exalted conception of Divine power and wisdom in creation. Species is a mystery; life is a great mystery; the conscious rational soul is a greater mystery still. There are such problems in the universe as physical science will never be able to solve.

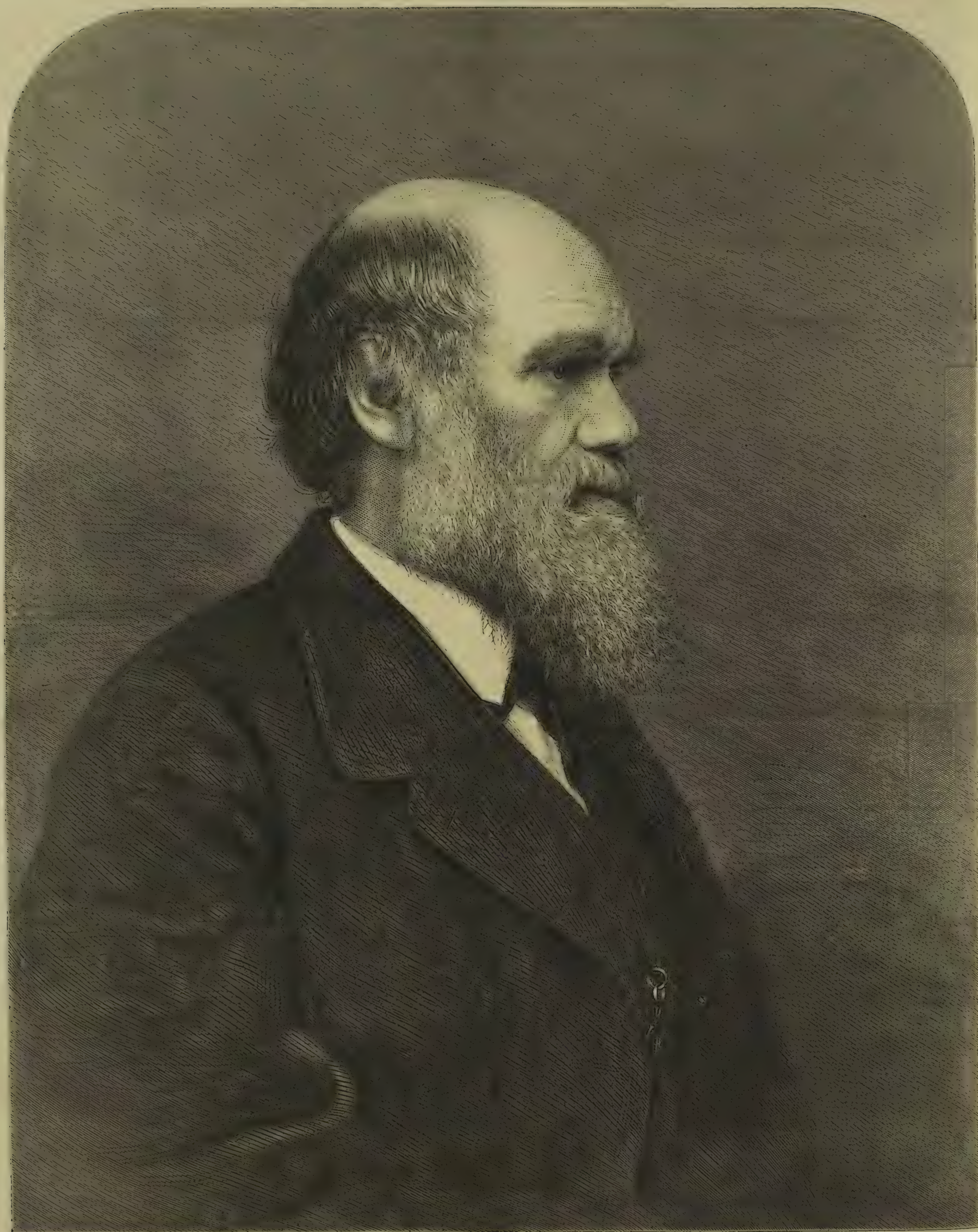
Our Portrait of Mr. Darwin is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Ernest Edwards.

During the siege of Paris balloons conveyed from the beleaguered city 2,500,000 letters, representing an aggregate weight of ten tons.

Another terrible colliery explosion has taken place in South Wales, at a place called Beaufort. There were about a hundred persons at work, of whom nineteen were killed and seven seriously injured.

The King of Portugal has awarded a silver medal and a diploma to William Chator, chief officer, and James McEvoy, second officer, of the English steamer Denia, and to Hugh Gale, seamen, of the steamer Thomas Snowdon, for trying to save the life of a Portuguese seaman from the Portuguese schooner Delphine, after that vessel had been abandoned by her crew in a storm at Ponta Delgada, Azores, on Dec. 6, last.

The Board of Trade returns for the closing month of 1870, and also for the entire year, have been issued, and constitute the last that will be published in the old form, the returns for January, in the new and greatly improved style, having promptly made their appearance nearly a month ago. The value of our exportations last December was £17,178,058, against £15,594,978 in the corresponding month of 1869, and the total for the entire year was £199,640,983, showing an increase of more than 5 per cent on the year 1869, and more than 11 per cent on 1868.



MR. C. R. DARWIN, AUTHOR OF "THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES."



"SPEARING FLOUNDERS," BY H. MACCALLUM.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

A report has been circulated that Mr. Boxall was about to retire from his post as Director of the National Gallery, and that a knighthood would be offered to him on his retirement. Mr. Boxall had, we understand, the intention of retiring, on the completion of his five years' term of office, from the responsibilities and anxieties of the directorship, under which his health had become somewhat impaired. We are happy to say, however, that, with improved health, and at the request of the Government, he has consented to resume his duties. Mr. Boxall has done good service to the nation in procuring at a moderate price some works of very rare and important character. Doubts may exist as to the propriety of other of his purchases: opinions will always be found to differ on such points. But, on the whole, Mr. Boxall unites a degree of natural taste and acquired connoisseurship and learning—of practical and theoretic knowledge of art, which it would be not easy to replace.

Before, we believe, deciding on resuming office, the director had virtually concluded a negotiation by which the National Gallery will become possessed of a more important collection than any which it has acquired since the purchase or donation of the collections which formed its nucleus. We allude to the purchase of Sir Robert Peel's collection—that is, the whole of the pictures at Whitehall-gardens, not including those of minor account at Sir Robert's country seat in Staffordshire. Mr. Boxall valued the collection, with a view to the requirements of the National Gallery, at £70,000, and some acknowledgement is due to Sir Robert in giving the nation a preference by accepting this offer, as, doubtless, considerably more would have been realised by public auction. A balance of £9000 from the annual grant to the National Gallery of £10,000 for the purchase of pictures was unexpended last year, and payment of the remainder of the £70,000 will be the subject of special arrangement with the Government.

The collection was formed by the late Sir Robert, and comprises about seventy works, many of them gems of the Dutch and Flemish schools. In works by the old masters of these schools the collection is very rich; and their additions will probably render our National Gallery more fully representative of those schools than any of its Continental rivals.

The most celebrated picture of the collection is Rubens's "Chapeau de Paille." Dr. Waagen is more than usually appreciative in speaking of this far-famed work, and we cannot do better than refer the reader to his description. The picture is mis-named, for the hat worn by the fair subject of the portrait, which has given the title, is a Spanish beaver ornamented with black and white feathers. From this hat the picture was formerly known in Belgium by the name of "Het Spaansch Hoodje," which in very recent times has been corrupted into "Chapeau de Paille." The tender-cast shadows from this hat on to the carnations of the face constitute the principal technical charm of the work, and their treatment is exquisite. The subject also—a young lady of the family of Lunden, in Antwerp—is most fascinating; and it is easy to believe the tradition that Rubens fell in love with her while painting her portrait. At the death of the widow of Rubens, the picture came into the possession of the Lunden family, with whose heirs it remained till one of them, M. Van Haveren, resolved, in the year 1817, to sell it for 60,000*fr.* In order to preserve it to his country, M. Stiers d'Artsalaer, one of the heirs, took it at that price; but on his death, in 1822, it was sold by auction at Antwerp. The crowd that attended this auction, and the enthusiasm which the picture excited when it was publicly shown, were extraordinary. It was at length, knocked down to M. Nieuwenhuys, sen., at the price of 35,970 Dutch florins, which, with the auction duty, made about £3000. Mr. Nieuwenhuys had purchased it in partnership with Messrs. Foster and Smith, two English picture-dealers. The latter offered it in vain to King George IV.; and in 1823 it was exhibited in Mr. Stanley's rooms in Old Bond-street, where nearly 20,000 persons visited it. In the course of the same year it was at length purchased by the late Sir Robert Peel. He is said to have given £3500 for it—probably the highest sum ever before paid for a half-length portrait. The prices for gems by the old masters have, however, since then enormously increased, and it is said a rich English collector has declared that should the picture ever be offered for sale he would give £10,000 rather than let it escape!

Another famous picture of this collection, which has certainly increased in value in a much larger ratio, is the masterpiece by Hobbema, a "View of the Village of Middleham," supposed to be the painter's birthplace—one of a series of four fine works by him in the same collection. This masterpiece represents a foreshortened road, with a row of trees on each side, which are deprived of all their branches except a tuft at the top; the road leads from the foreground to the village situated in the background, the church of which rises very conspicuously. On both sides of the road are nursery-grounds, in one of which a gardener is occupied; a wood succeeds on the one side and buildings on the other. From these simple and by no means beautiful materials a picture is produced full of feeling for nature and power of art. The effect of daylight is unrivalled; it is a chef-d'œuvre of aerial perspective; and, altogether, one of the most original landscapes to be found. This extraordinary work was sold at Dort, as late as 1815, for only 1000 Dutch florins. It here cost but £800, and was one of the chief ornaments of the Exhibition of the British Institution in 1835.

Besides these masterpieces, the collection contains excellent examples of Rembrandt, Vandyke, Terburgh (very choice), Gerard Dow (also very fine), Metz, Frans van Mieris, Casper Netscher, William van Mieris, Jan Steen, Peter de Hooghe (one of the best examples of the master), Gonzales Coques, Teniers (six), Adrian and Isaac Ostade, Paul Potter, Adrian Vanderveelde, Carel Dujardin, Philip Wouvermans (six), A. Cuypp, Wynants, Ruysdael, P. de Roningh, J. Hackaert, F. Moucheron, William Vanderveelde (eight), Backuysen, and Van der Heyden. There are, in addition, some fine portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, including that of Dr. Johnson in failing health, which might be compared to the portrait of Sterne in the late Old Masters' Exhibition; also portraits of the artist himself, Admiral Keppel, and others. Lastly, there is Sir David Wilkie's picture of "John Knox Preaching before Mary, Queen of Scots."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The 28th ult. was the last day appointed for receiving paintings intended for the International Exhibition. The period of reception must, however, be prolonged for several foreign countries who are *en retard*. However, the Committee of Selection for the British Division commenced their duties immediately after the appointed date. The extent of the labour before this committee may be inferred when we say that about three times the number of paintings by English artists have been received that can possibly be exhibited. It seems that many amateurs, as well as artists, who never could, or never have exhibited elsewhere, are profuse with their con-

tributions, trusting at length to have found an opportunity for distinguishing themselves. Widespread disappointment is therefore inevitable. The contributions of professional artists are for the most part works already made public in recent exhibitions, and sent in either by the artists themselves or the owners of the works. We have heard of very few new pictures of importance as likely to impart novelty to the collection or prove a surprise to the public; we believe, indeed, that comparatively few works were painted for the occasion. For the first year, at least, South Kensington does not promise or threaten to interfere with or materially affect existing exhibitions. The function which the International Exhibition will probably perform—and it is an important one—is that of enabling us to revise or confirm established or growing reputations.

With the foreign division the case will certainly be very different relatively. The space being comparatively limited, the selection will be more severe; and the selection being, in several instances, undertaken by foreign Governments and academies, with their more efficient art-organisations, the pictures and sculpture sent will more worthily represent the art of those countries. Moreover, most of the works will be new to the London public. The conclusion of peace will, it is believed, enable the French, at the eleventh hour, to display the triumphs they have won in the arts of peace, so as not to discredit the position they have achieved in former international contests. It is perhaps not generally known that the French have built their own galleries at South Kensington on ground granted by her Majesty's Commissioners on lease, virtually in perpetuity. Even during the war the Delegate Government continued to press forward and supply means for the completion of the galleries and court of the French department at the south-east corner of the buildings. Similar privileges were offered to other countries, but were not accepted. The French galleries are higher, but the skylights are narrower and the lighting certainly not nearly so good as that of the other galleries constructed on the plan of Colonel Scott. The object of the French in building their galleries so lofty was to obtain a greater depth of wall space for the display of tapestries and so forth.

Thus far, however, Belgium is the foreign country most advanced with its preparations. Some hundreds of cases have arrived, which are rapidly being opened, and their contents arranged under the superintendence of M. Corr Vander Maeren, the Belgian Commissioner. The Belgian Government has made strenuous efforts, by the machinery of a Royal Commission at Brussels, to do honour to its great school of painting. The result of these efforts may be estimated from the fact that 6000 superficial feet were required to exhibit the proffered art-contributions, whereas only 2000 ft. could be allotted. Some "exhibits" have also been received from Spain, and it is hoped that a sufficiency will appear *en évidence* of the artistic renaissance of the country. The Government of Italy has evinced a strange apathy and parsimony as regards the forthcoming exhibition, and has done absolutely nothing to aid in proving the rejuvenescence of Italian art. After lavishing enormous sums for transmitting and arranging the contents of the Italian department of the Working Men's International Exhibition, it has declined to defray any of the expenses of the contributors to this far more important gathering. Nevertheless, the Italian section of the Exhibition will present a goodly show; Mr. Baccani and his collaborators, Messrs. Amiconi and Gullick, have succeeded in obtaining several large and important works, and of the allotted 1200 ft. more than 900 are already appropriated.

Germany is generally behindhand in its arrangements, the drain on the male population occasioned by the war being doubtless the cause. Yet it appears probable that some of the great art-centres of Fatherland, such as Düsseldorf and Dresden, will put in a fair appearance. Saxe-Weimar is expected to make a fine-art display considerably beyond what might be looked for from the dimensions of the dukedom. Owing to the enlightened liberality of the reigning Grand Duke, some eminent Belgian and other foreign artists—as, for instance, Professors Verlat and Pauwels—have been attached to the Weimar Academy; and these, with its distinguished director, Count Kalkreuth, and others, have sent works which cannot fail to prove attractive.

Besides the countries named, contributions have also been received from Russia, China, Tunis, and New South Wales.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Besides the pictures by Belgian masters, which form the most novel and interesting feature of this collection, there are several works by English painters not included in our last week's limited notice which plainly betoken the influence of the school of Antwerp and Brussels. Prominent among these are two female figure-subjects, by Mr. Augustus Savill Lumley, the one (74), very telling in colour, of a waiting-woman in antique costume of crimson velvet and gold embroidery, eyeing with covert longing a trinket she has taken from a jewel-casket (74); the other an old woman seated, preparing vegetables, in a "Dutch Interior" (180)—a picture excellent for the effect and keeping of its light and shade. Both works would be highly creditable to a professional painter of good established position, and we cannot appreciate the artist or the effects of foreign training the less when we learn that they are the productions of a gentleman formerly a captain in the Guards, who has studied in Antwerp. Influence from the same source is apparent in Mr. Meyer's truthfully and beautifully rendered moonlight view on the Meuse (89), although there is no servile copying of his master, Lamorinière; as also is Mr. Roskell's "Height of My Ambition" (161), which reminds one of Van Lerius.

And young English artists who complete their studies in Belgium could not go to a better school. They learn there what there is little possibility of learning at home, except at secondhand. As colourists and as masters of the material means of art, the present Low Country painters are in advance even of the French. Where in our own school shall we find a landscape-painter capable of expressing straightforwardly in solid pigment and sterling work the subtle gradations of hues proper to effects of luminous haze on a hillside, as we find them expressed in that really noble masterpiece by M. van Luppen, the "Souvenir des Ardennes" (79), with all its wealth of beauty in rich foreground vegetation, and streamlet, and cattle, and dappled sky? Where shall you find the qualities of texture and colour, as shown in the representation of a few ducks, a fox-cub, and an old wooden paling, assume such jewel-like preciousness as in Professor Verlat's "In Ambush—Ready for a Spring" (176)? Where shall you find such solidity of modelling, such grasp of character, as in the same surprisingly versatile painter's "Apple of Discord" (24)? The greedy urchin biting at the little girl's apple is as vigorous as a study from nature by Velasquez. Where shall you find dazzling sunlight behind a thin veil of fleecy clouds depicted with the sheer force displayed in the sky of M. Lamorinière's "Dutch Village" (195)? And worthy to rank with these in virtue of their very beautiful and poetical suggestiveness are two landscape works by M. Wüst—the one a moonlight effect

(191), the other a lake-scene, with deer (the animals painted by M. Maris), which we purpose engraving, and shall therefore have another opportunity of reviewing. It is true that there are technical faults in some Belgian pictures, such as hardness of surface and rigidity of elaboration, which most English artists contrive to avoid. A more serious drawback, occasionally, is the tendency to imitate common nature and the old boorish naïveté which manifests itself; but which, after all, is preferable to French sensuousness under a mask of specious refinement. M. Lamorinière's landscape already mentioned represents a commonplace and almost ugly scene; yet it is redeemed by the glory of the sky. M. Bruyker celebrates the loveliness of a hobble-de-hoy lout (121); yet the landscape has a Cuypp-like sunniness. Thoroughly careful and complete workmanship is impartially lavished by the same artist on a small picture of a mischievous kitten (13). M. Vander Ouderaa, a recent winner, we believe, of the *grand prix de Rome*, has a picture entitled "Jouissance Spirituelle" (7), which, besides being characteristically elaborated, may be taken to illustrate the decorative instinct of the Flemish race. Yet, notwithstanding the decorative aim, two of the heads are rather wanting in the intellectual and poetic sentiment which the subject and title lead us to expect. In the works of other Antwerp painters, such as Messrs. Verhoeven-Ball, Dauriac, Marschaw, and Fraustadt, there is always something to praise—the value of the training is always apparent—though our encomia might have to be qualified in other respects. Look, for instance, at the sunny-afternoon effect in the "Promenade in the Environs of Antwerp" (170), by the first-named artist. See the careful, sound drawing of the figure in M. Dauriac's "Story of a Letter" (145)—though this picture is rather French than Belgian, technically considered. What energy of expression in the extended arm and hand, clenching the offending letter, of that imperious dark beauty whose back alone we are permitted to see! There is, however, a large picture from Antwerp, not yet named, which is quite unexceptionable as regards taste and sense of beauty, both of conception and execution, though the subject is from every-day life. We allude to "The Lost Child" (44), by M. Boks—a trio of young ladies consoling a strayed peasant child whom they have come upon in a wood. Here are models beautiful, graceful, and well-bred, yet entirely womanly, natural, and unaffected. Here is contemporary costume exactly reproduced, yet fulfilling all pictorial requirements. We commend the picture to English painters who too often manage to vulgarise the same materials, and too often spoil such simple incidents by forcing and self-consciousness. With the mention of a pair of small landscapes, very nice in feeling, by M. de Vogel, and a humorous picture (which we should have included among the English works) of a puppy with a "Taste for Colour" (103), we must close our review of a varied and interesting exhibition.

"FLOUNDER-SPEARING."

To some of our readers the mode of catching flounders may appear novel that is represented in the spirited drawing by Mr. H. Maccallum which we have engraved from the General Water-Colour Exhibition. To some persons reminiscences of flounder souchet, and interminable fish dinners at Greenwich or Blackwall, with recollections, perhaps, of Ministerial white-bait (which, strange to say, the Ministerial member for Greenwich has declined), may be all that the name of the flat fish recalls. Most persons will, however, have noticed at least the smaller kinds of flat fish of our coasts wriggling and wallowing about in the shallows at low tide with those peculiar movements which have suggested the word "floundering" as descriptive of certain ungainly movements on the part of human beings. Others better acquainted with the characteristics and habits of the flat fish or flounder tribe—the pleuronectidae of the zoologists—will more readily understand that it requires a sharp eye and a steady hand to capture the fish by the mode shown in this drawing, which was taken, doubtless, from some part of the Scotch coast. Nature, as in all cases, has wonderfully well adapted these fishes for their habits. They are destitute of an air-bladder, and they accordingly generally remain at the bottom of the sea, from which they seldom rise far; whilst the flattened shape of their body, the arrangement of the fins, and the placing of the eyes above, allows them to make progress along the bottom and in shallows. In her flattening process Nature appears to have disregarded symmetry, and the visages of these creatures are consequently grotesque, and sometimes hideous. The colour of their upper surface usually corresponds closely with that of the ground on which they lie; and thus they escape the observation of their marine enemies and are unnoticed by the small fish on which they prey. As the boat is slowly propelled by the man at the stern, the little fellow leaning over its side utilises the time by practising another, slower mode of fishing—i.e., by a line and baited hook dragging along the bottom. We have already noticed this drawing in our critical column, and can only repeat that the execution is most vigorous and manly; the action and poise of the old fisherman delivering the thrust are expressed with unusual mastery of draughtsmanship.

THE IRISH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The fourth annual report which the Irish Registrar-General has recently issued, being the report for 1867, presents some facts of interest, in the absence of later returns.

The marriage registers for that year show 37·3 per cent of the men who married and 47·8 per cent of the women to have made their marks instead of signing their names. The ratio for the men is more than three times that of Scotland in the same year, and for the women more than double; both ratios also are much higher than those of England, though not nearly double. In the western division of Ireland only 49·6 per cent of the men and 42·2 per cent of the women signed their names upon the register; in the south-western the ratios were but 58 per cent and 46 per cent respectively, and in the north-western 57·4 and 47·3 per cent. There is, however, an improvement in this respect observable in Ireland almost every year, more among the women than among the men. The early marriages were few. Of the men who married only 2·54 per cent were under age, and of the women only 14·65 per cent. The early marriages of women were most numerous in the western and south-western divisions, where they reached 20·36 and 17·66 per cent of all the marriages; and least numerous in the eastern and south-eastern divisions. The early marriages of men were most numerous in the north-eastern division, where they reached 3·56 per cent of all the marriages; and least numerous in the north-midland, south-midland, and south-eastern divisions. The report shows the ratio of early marriages to have decreased in Ireland year by year.

At the head of the list of causes of death stands old age; there were more deaths attributed to old age than to consumption, bronchitis, or any one disease. One fourth of the deaths—25·81 per cent—were of children under five; 30·18 per cent were of people of sixty-five years old or upwards.

NEW BOOKS.

The war correspondence of the *Daily News*, the first portion of which, to the end of November, was reprinted in a volume published by Messrs. Macmillan several weeks ago, has been deservedly praised for its fidelity and accuracy, its graphic power, the generosity of its spirit, and the clear and vivid style of its writers. A second volume is forthcoming, which will contain the more recent letters from Mr. J. E. Hilary Skinner, attending the Prussian head-quarters at Versailles, and from the Special Correspondent at the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, on the other side of Paris, as well as from the fields of military operation on the Loire and in Western France. In the mean time, we receive from Messrs. Hurst and Blackett the *Diary of the Besieged Resident in Paris*, who contributed to the same newspaper his shrewd and clever observations of what was going on in the beleaguered city. Their tone, if not cynical, is too unsympathising and ostentatiously reckless of the feelings of the French people around him. There is a disposition to expose and ridicule the faults and follies of Parisian society in its time of severe affliction, which rather grates upon the sentiment of neighbourly charity; and some of the anecdotes and allusions needlessly introduced into this narrative seem of doubtful propriety and taste. But, in spite of these unpleasant qualities, and of his slender acquaintance with military and political affairs, the "Besieged Resident," as a keen-sighted man of the world, a lively, sometimes even whimsical humourist, and a free and easy reporter of the incidents he saw or heard, is one of the most entertaining authors whom the war has brought forth. He knows Paris, and seems half to belong to it, living quite as a man about town there, conversing with all classes of its inhabitants and visitors, and gathering their opinions from hour to hour, yet believing or trusting very few of them. He was determined, from the first, not to be imposed upon by the false bravado of Republican patriotism, which boastfully promised to repel the enemy from the walls of Paris. The provincial Gardes Mobiles, and some of the working class in the Faubourgs, were declared by him, last September, to be the only men likely to fight with courage; he would not rely upon the regular troops; he had a thorough contempt for the National Guards; and he did not think much of the strategic ability of General Trochu. These judgments, formed and expressed at the beginning of the siege, have perhaps been confirmed by the result; and when, in the first week of February, he gladly escaped from Paris, after five months' detention in that unfortunate city, he may have reflected with self-complacency that just what he predicted—its surrender, forced by the near approach of starvation—had come to pass. His intense aversion to the "blatant bombast" of popular French orators and journalists, whether under the Empire or the Republic, is equally characteristic of sound sense and practical sagacity; but he had professed, sincerely, no doubt, though perhaps with no very earnest desire, to wish for the defeat of the Prussians, whose harshness and rapacity he dislikes. After all, liking Parisians and Frenchmen as he does, the "Besieged Resident" is glad that Paris has lost its political prestige, which has been "a blight and curse" to the whole country; and that France has lost the military prestige, which has caused most European wars. He considers that the chances are now in favour of a moderate Republic, gravitating towards a constitutional monarchy, under the Duc d'Aumale or the Comte de Paris; and that the German victory is favourable to peace. Such are the opinions of a clever and very independent Englishman, who has evidently thought for himself, but who is neither a statesman nor a philosophical historian and doctrinaire. His passing sarcasms on the British diplomatic service must be taken for what they are worth. The actual fighting operations and arrangements did not fall much in his way, and he scarcely attempts to describe them; but he now and then hired a cab to drive out where he could get a distant view of the Prussian batteries. In the sortie of Jan. 19 he found the troops behaving well enough. Though he never saw the civic defenders of Paris in the battle-field, he presumes to estimate their valour by statistics of their killed and wounded. The National Guard, numbering 300,000, did not, he says, lose 500 men altogether. He arrives reluctantly at the conclusion that the working-class men in the city were no better than the bourgeois; "the soldiers and sailors have fought, and the women have suffered in the siege; the male population has done little more than bluster, and drink, and brag." We do not quote these sentences with agreement or approval, but to show the reader what is the drift of the book here noticed. It is, however, a very amusing book, full of jokes and queer little stories, such as might be supposed likely to occur in a foreign metropolis suddenly turned topsy-turvy by the rude touch of war. The author tells these things with so much zest of humour—in an offhand talking style—that we are induced to laugh with him, in spite of more serious events. We may compare, for instance, the American travelling lady who came to see the bombardment as "the finest effort of pyrotechnical skill," with the Parisienne who said to her little girl, "You naughty child! if you don't behave better, I won't take you to see the bombardment!" We may peep with the writer into a friend's cupboard, where sits a huge cat; "I am fattening her up for Christmas Day," he says; "we mean to serve her up surrounded with mice, like sausages round the turkey." The *Daily News* correspondent himself is reduced to postpone paying the rent of his lodgings, to wear the shabbiest clothes, to dine sparingly on horse-flesh, with bread of oats and bran; and on the day of his release indulges so greedily in milk, eggs, and butter, those luxuries so long denied, that he can hardly keep awake. He is dodged about Paris by spies, whom he labours to outwalk, or climbs for refuge to the towers of Notre Dame. He is egotistic, like some other specials attached to different London papers, but unlike those of the *Daily News* at Versailles and elsewhere, who set an excellent example in this respect. He parades a few eccentricities, and in a diverting manner; so he has always something to write about. Whatever reliance be placed on his accounts of the state of Paris, allowing for the effect of personal prejudices, he has made one of the most readable books upon any subject connected with the war.

Two well-known performers and describers of geographical adventure, Mr. W. B. Lord and Mr. T. Baines, have combined the results of their varied experience in a bulky volume called *Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel, and Exploration*, published by Mr. Horace Cox. It is filled with practical directions for the choice, manufacture, use, carriage, repair, and keeping, of all sorts of things needful to men living and moving about in the wilderness; and these adapted to every climate, the authors themselves having personally tried and endured such life for several years at a time, the one in North Australia and South Africa, the other in Central India, and having inspected or studied the contrivances of others used in America or elsewhere. There is a book on the subject by Mr. Douglas Galton, but this is a complete encyclopedia of the arts and methods of "roughing it in the bush;" and not only in the bush, but on pathless plain or rocky mountain, in the tropical forest or amidst the boundless expanse of snow, in the sandy dry desert,

or afloat on rivers and lakes; wherever British energy is wont to roam in quest of knowledge, of sport, of commercial gain, of health and manly strength, or the joyful sense of freedom. It prescribes minutely, for each particular case, the outfit of clothing, tools, weapons, and ammunition, tents, beds, and camp furniture, scientific instruments and books, horse equipment, trunks, boxes, and bags; the construction of huts, boats, and rafts, and extemporised bridges; the employment of waggons, sledges, harness, and pack-animals; how to find and get water, how to track, hunt, or trap wild beasts, how to drive and tend cattle, how to catch fish, how to cook meat, how to cut timber, and even to do a stroke of blacksmith's or tinker's work; with some instructions in field-surveying and map-making, sketching and painting, observing and collecting specimens of natural history, and practising in case of need a little surgery or medicine. Mr. Baines, who is an old acquaintance of ours, and of the readers of this Journal, often contributing to its pages with his pen and pencil, is highly qualified to give advice upon all these matters; and so is Mr. Lord, an officer of the Royal Artillery, who camped out in the Crimea, and since then has wandered long in Asiatic jungles. Even those who mean to stay at home will find this book interesting and instructive; while for the intending traveller it seems to have no drawback, except its size and weight.

The collection and republication of essays on literary or philosophical topics, which have been contributed to periodicals during several years, has sometimes a less advantageous effect than is due to the merits of the writer, because of a want of harmony in their tone and range of view. But this is not the case with Mr. Richard Hutton's *Essays, Theological and Literary*, now reprinted in two volumes for Messrs. Strahan and Co. They are manifestly the deliberate expression of a highly original and thoroughly consistent mind, singularly independent of all sectarian partialities, and profoundly conversant with the present aspects of English life, especially in its religious, moral, and gravest intellectual movements. The author, a member of the senate of the London University, has not, we believe, appeared before this occasion with any separate book, except one of political sketches; but he formerly conducted the *National Review*, one of the quarterly organs of superior criticism; and he has since then had the chief part in the editorship of the *Spectator*, with a widely acknowledged influence upon the serious discussions of our day. It is scarcely convenient here to go into an examination of the contents of his first volume, which consists of a series of theological, or rather metaphysical and psychological, essays tending, in the main, to the conclusions of "the Broad Church," as represented by the Rev. F. D. Maurice. The author does not hesitate to attack, with forcible directness of argument, the most obnoxious forms of error, dealing with "atheism," "pantheism," and "positivism," as frankly as with "Romanism, Protestantism, and Anglicanism;" he remonstrates freely against the rash misapplication of ideas deduced from recent discoveries in physical science, while he protests against the ungenial dogmatism of "the Hard Church;" and he bestows two chapters on M. Ernest Renan, who is not unfairly treated. Mr. Hutton's own views are set forth in his essays on Revelation, on the Incarnation, and on St. John's Gospel. The second volume is filled with critical reviews of modern poetry and imaginative literature, besides an article on the "Poetry of the Old Testament," regarded in the same light. Of these we can speak with greater confidence; and they seem to us, beyond comparison, the most valuable addition that any living writer has made—any writer since Hazlitt—to the exposition of the principles of literary criticism, drawn from a deeper source, that of ethics and psychology, than has commonly been resorted to for that purpose. Criticism is a poor and idle trade when it seeks merely to test the qualities of form, style, and expression by reference to approved classic standards of composition, or to some abstract notions of the sublime and elegant, such as the neat writers of the last century used to cherish. All that is vanity, and unworthy of a strong and serious thinker; but when the analysis of a poem or a romance, or, better still, of the mental disposition from which it has proceeded, is shown to be pregnant with vital truths of moral philosophy, as in these essays by Mr. Hutton, the keenest intellect and the most earnest intention may be nobly so employed. For examples of this kind of performance we would take the essays on "Goethe and his Influence," on "Wordsworth and his Genius," and "Shelley's Poetical Mysticism." The intellectual habits and faculties which are especially prominent in Browning, in the lady calling herself "George Eliot," and in Nathaniel Hawthorne, have nowhere been more acutely and faithfully investigated than by Mr. Hutton, in this series of critical discussions. And the three imaginative writers last named, being very characteristic examples of the literature of our age, were certainly worth his study, with a view to detect the inclinations of general society, which is the most important office of a periodical critic. We therefore accept Mr. Hutton's set of collected essays, having the unity of design which results from their author's breadth and steadfastness of contemplation, as an independent work—a comprehensive philosophical examination, first, of the religious, secondly, of the poetical and romantic, dispositions of educated Englishmen at this time. He has performed the task with a degree of sagacity, fairness, and sincerity, which cannot fail to win him high authority in the judgments of a large number of readers.

The readers of political history will turn to the sketches of *English Premiers from Sir Robert Walpole to Sir Robert Peel*, by John Charles Earle, B.A. (Chapman and Hall.) In case it should be asked why Mr. Earle's series is not carried down much nearer to the day in which we live, he shall, by anticipation, answer for himself, saying, "The obvious reason is that Lord John Russell succeeded Sir Robert Peel in July, 1846; and that he, who now at an advanced age sits among the Peers, could not with propriety be made the subject of a biography while still alive." Whether the reason be as sound as it is obvious, let everybody decide according to taste and judgment; but, certainly, none will be inclined to think the less of Mr. Earle for his delicacy. This series of sketches, written for a magazine, begins with Sir Robert Walpole, "because he seems to inaugurate a new era in our Parliamentary history, and also because, under his administration, the unity of Cabinets became more decided, and the cabals which had disgraced preceding reigns happily disappeared." The book is furnished with two tables—one containing the names, with the dates at which office was taken, of the several Premiers, the other giving the dates of their birth and death. It must be observed, however, that the author not only treats ciphers as ciphers, but gives to the virtual head the name which custom would apply to the nominal chief; as, for instance, when he tells us that a "new Administration was formed under the Duke of Portland," and goes on to state that "Lord North and Fox were the Secretaries of State, and the motive power of the Ministry was in the genius of the latter." In this sense only was he an English Premier, for neither now nor at any other time was he First Lord of the Treasury. The author's aim, which he has certainly not missed by much, if at all, has been to mingle the historical and the biographical with just so much com-

ment as to give a piquant flavour. Since he professes to be "deeply conscious of a most hearty sympathy with all that is truly Liberal and wisely Conservative," his volumes are not calculated to give offence to the opponents of extreme doctrines. His work will, assuredly, not have been written in vain if it convince, as it may, the numerous readers who have not leisure to examine more elaborate accounts, that we have as much reason as he maintains we have to congratulate ourselves upon the catalogue of our Prime Ministers from the demise of Queen Anne downwards. They have been, he thinks, unrivalled, on the whole, for probity and sagacity; they have never adopted the new without being fully persuaded of its superiority to the old, and have even then kept as much as they could of the latter; and "they have welded together the venerable past and the hopeful present into a compact and well-proportioned fabric, which will defy the storms of ages if those who shall succeed them only widen and deepen its foundations, and steadily refuse to develop any one part of the edifice at the expense of the others."

In a spirited novel, *The Life Guardsman* (Bentley), the author, Colonel Hugh Walmsley, has combined two of the liveliest styles of fiction—the historical and the military. The action is spread over a considerable space of time, and embraces such picturesque episodes as the execution of Louis XVI., the Vendéan insurrection, Nelson and Lady Hamilton at the Neapolitan Court, and the campaign of Wagram. The author's strength does not consist in the contrivance of plot or the delineation of character, but his story is throughout vivacious, eventful, and entertaining.

Mr. George Bullen, in *The Story of Count Bismarck's Life* (Hotten), supplies a public want by presenting the leading incidents of the great Prussian statesman's career in a condensed, intelligible, and attractive form. It contains all that is really important in the voluminous biography of Hessekiel, with the addition of valuable matter from other sources, and a continuation bringing the Count's eventful history down to the battle of Sedan. Mr. Bullen, who is one of the librarians of the British Museum, has performed a delicate task with praiseworthy impartiality.

The latest new novels received by us are *Anteros*, by the well-known author of "Guy Livingstone" (three volumes, Chapman and Hall); *Blanche Seymour* (three volumes, Tinsley Brothers); *How It Came to Pass*, by Mrs. G. Skelton (W. H. Allen and Co.) A translation, by Mrs. Grove, of the *Egyptian Princess*, by Dr. George Ebers, of Jena, one of the authorised Tauchnitz English editions of German works, is published in two small volumes, by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston. It is a romance of classical antiquity. We are greatly pleased with the *Journal of Lady Beatrice Graham*, an imaginary private diary kept from 1646 to 1679 by a younger sister of the brave Marquis of Montrose. She travelled abroad with her brother during the rule of Cromwell, and helped him in his faithful endeavours to serve the Royal cause; after his beheading at Edinburgh, she lived some years in retirement, and married an old friend, David, Lord Mathertie. The book is edited by Miss Yonge; its authorship is not avowed. It is, however, a worthy counterpart to the "Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, or Mistress Milton," and others of that class by Miss Anne Manning. The historical interest is well combined with that of domestic affection; and the portraiture of an English gentlewoman of the seventeenth century is natural and lifelike as well as engaging to our sympathies and esteem. The following must also be here acknowledged:—"Poems of Sir Robert Aytoun" (a Scottish courtier and scholar of the Stuart reigns), with a Memoir by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers; "Harold Erle," a poetical biography, by W. A. Gibbs (E. Moxon, Son, and Co.); "Pilgrimage to the Caaba and Charing-cross," by Hafiz Ahmed Hassan (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Kimbolton Castle" and "Lady Jane Grey," two dramatic poems, by Armar Grege; "Wild Flowers of Youth," a volume of early verse by George Downer; second edition of "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," by Sir Samuel Baker (Macmillan); and "The House of Argyll and the Clan Campbell" (John Tweed, Glasgow).

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

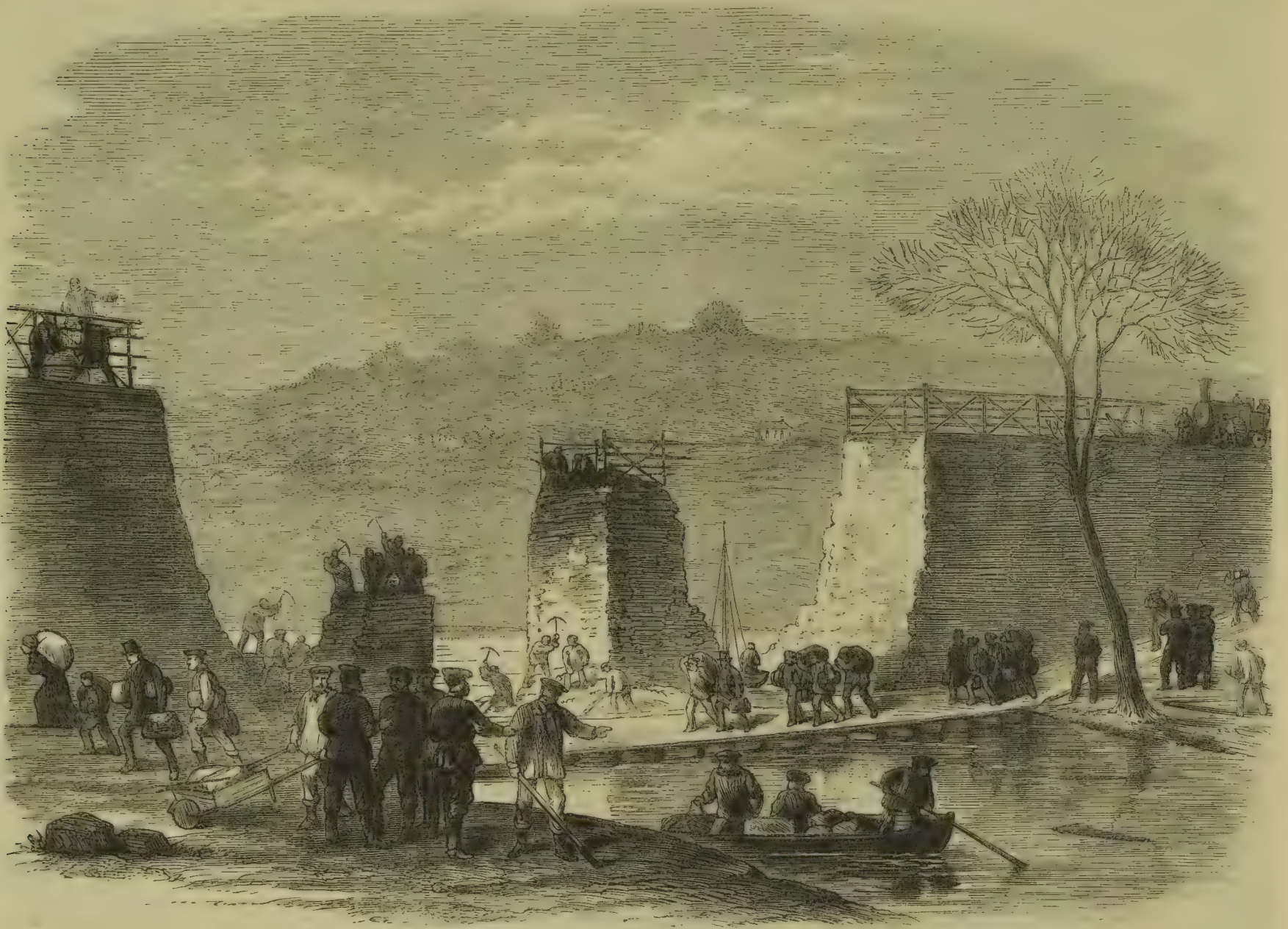
Yesterday week the Duke of Cambridge, the president, occupied the chair at the winter general meeting of the members of this association, held, as heretofore, at Willis's Rooms.

His Royal Highness, in opening the proceedings, said he had no reason to suppose that the business to be disposed of would lead to much discussion, and that, perhaps, only in the way of conveying satisfaction for what had occurred. As regarded the finances, he was happy to say they were in a good position, showing a total in favour of the association of £11,134, or £2000 more than at this time last year; while he need scarcely remind members that the last Wimbledon meeting was a most successful one, displaying an increase, with a single unimportant exception, in the entries of all kinds. There was, however, a diminution again observable in the number of members, which he very much regretted. Members formed an important element in securing the well-being of the association, and he had hoped to see the roll strengthened. Not that he wished it to be understood that there had been any serious decrease, but still, he must repeat there was a decrease where he had expected to find an increase; though he trusted, as public confidence in the association became more general, this cause of disappointment would disappear. On the list of donations it was gratifying to see again the name of Sir William Martin, who had given £100, and whose family altogether had contributed £1075. An interesting donation had come from a native Indian Prince, the Rajah of Corapore, who, unhappily, had died since this handsome gift was made. It was proposed to apply it to a challenge cup to be opened to teams from the mother country, India, and the colonies, and whenever it was won by a colony the council would present an additional £100. It had already been intimated that the Ontario Rifle Association would this year be represented by a team of not less than ten, an example which he hoped would be followed by other colonial associations. The programme of the next Wimbledon meeting would be ready shortly, and no time would be lost in announcing the prizes. It would commence on July 10, when the Snider rifle would take the place of the Enfield, and it was hoped the second stage of the Queen's prize would be shot for with Martini-Henri rifles. He had also to announce that the future arrangements would include a refreshment department, Messrs. Spiers and Pond declining to cater any longer, and the Council felt themselves justified in undertaking the erection of a building for this purpose.

The adoption of the report was unanimously agreed to. Lord Elcho moved, and Lord Wharncliffe seconded, the re-election of the Duke as president; and his Royal Highness, in acknowledging the vote, remarked that he could hardly have expected such a compliment, seeing the objections now-days made against his holding office continuously.

A brief discussion then ensued upon the positions to be allowed in the shooting competitions.

It was announced that affiliated societies had been formed at Graham's Town, Port Natal, Ontario, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong.



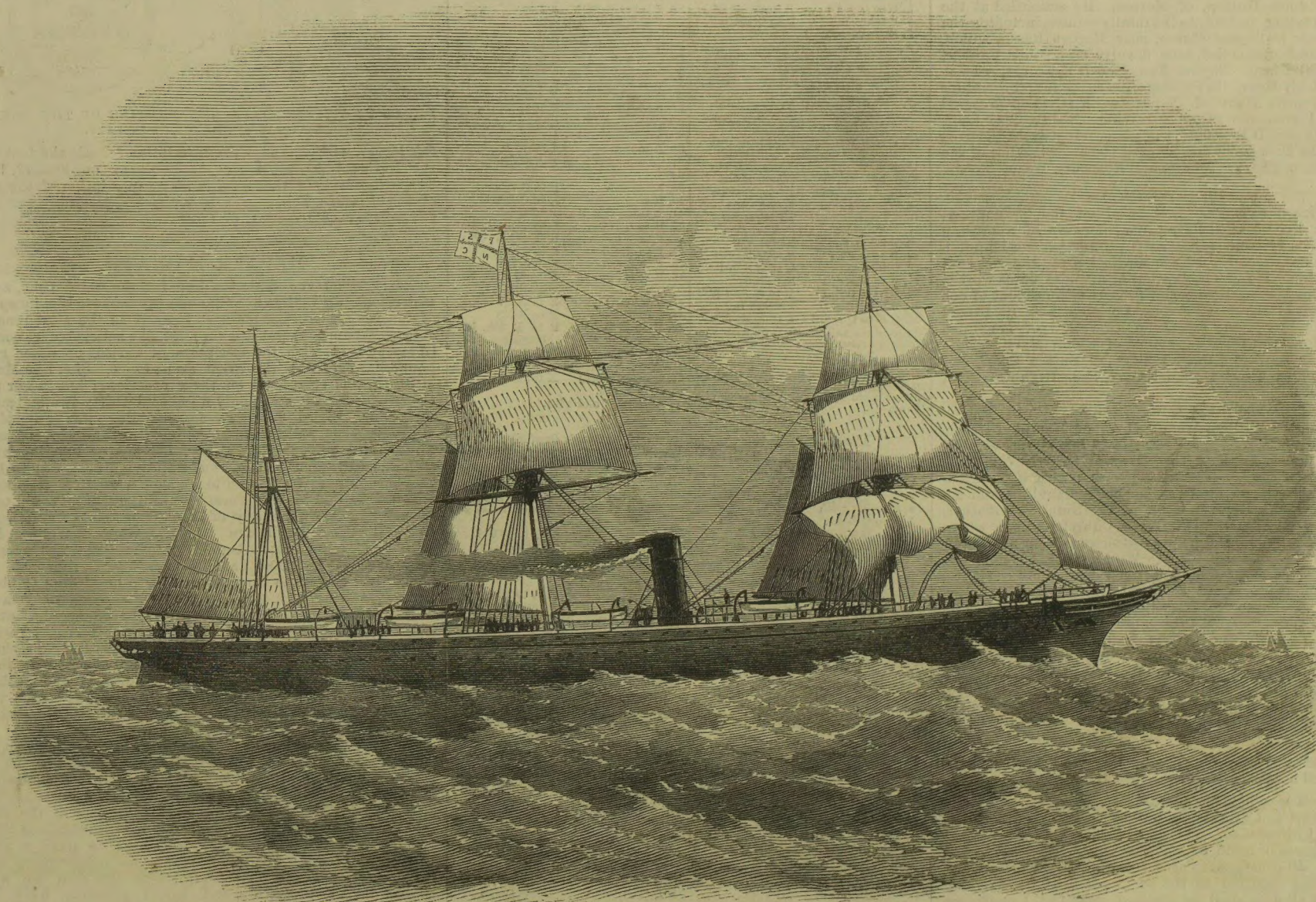
A BREAK IN THE RAILWAY AT PONTOISE.



RELIEF OF PARIS: ARRIVAL OF A VESSEL IN THE SEINE WITH PROVISIONS FROM LONDON.



LORD LURGAN'S GREYHOUND, MASTER M'GRATH.



THE STEAM-SHIP JOHN ELDER, FOR THE LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, BART.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, seventh Baronet, of Watlesborough, in the county of Salop, late M.P., died at Morton Hall, near Daventry, on the 26th ult. He was born May 14, 1805, the only child of Gen. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., by his second wife, Margaretta Louisa Anne, second daughter of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., of Alderley Park, Cheshire. Sir Baldwin, the subject of this notice, was educated at Rugby, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and succeeded his father, November, 1823. In December, 1856, he was appointed Chairman of the Shropshire Quarter Sessions (which office he held till his death), and was a Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff (1835) for that county, the southern division of which he represented in Parliament from 1859 to 1865. Sir Baldwin married, Feb. 9, 1832, Mary, daughter of Thomas Netherthorpe Parkes, Esq., of Sweeney Hall, Salop, and by her (who died March 5, 1864) leaves issue, two sons, the elder of whom, the present Sir Baldwin Leighton, eighth Bart., was born in 1836, and married, Jan. 30, 1864, Eleanor Leicester, third daughter of George, second and present Lord De Tabley, by whom he has a son and a daughter; and four daughters—Frances Christina, wife of the Rev. Edward George Childe, Vicar of Kinlet; Isabella, who married, first, 1858, Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., of Norton Hall, in the county of Northampton; secondly, 1866, Alfred Seymour, Esq., M.P.; Charlotte and Margaret. The family of Leighton appear to have possessed estates in Shropshire for upwards of eight centuries, the name of their ancestor, "Totilus de Leton," occurring in Domesday Book as a landed proprietor in that county. The baronetcy was conferred, March 2, 1692, on Edward Leighton, Esq., of Watlesborough, M.P. for Salop.

SIR CHARLES SHAW.

Brigadier-General Sir Charles Shaw, Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and Knight Commander of San Fernando of Spain, died at Homburg-ès-Monts, on the 22nd ult. He was born in 1795, the third son of Charles Shaw, Esq., of Ayr, and, early entering the Army, served with the 52nd Light Infantry in Holland and Belgium, 1813-14, and was at Waterloo in the following year. In 1831 he joined Don Pedro's army in Portugal, and commanded a regiment throughout the civil war in that country, taking part in almost every action and every sortie during the siege of Oporto, in which he was several times wounded. In 1833, when in command of a brigade, he repulsed the Miguelite force under Marshal Bourmont, and was made, in consequence, a Knight of the Tower and Sword and a Colonel in the Portuguese army. In 1835 he accompanied Sir De Lacy Evans to Spain as Brigadier-General in the British auxiliary legion, and gained much distinction there. At the head of the Irish Brigade, May 5, 1836, he carried the heights in front of St. Sebastian, for which he was given the cross of San Fernando. In 1838 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1839 was appointed Chief Commissioner of Police of Manchester and Bolton. He married, in 1841, Louisa Hannah, daughter of Major Curry.

MR. TENNYSON-D'EYNCOURT.

George Hildeyard Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, Esq., of Bayons Manor, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, died on the 23rd ult. He was born July 10, 1809, the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Charles Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, for twenty years M.P. for Lambeth, and a leading reformer and politician, by Frances Mary, his wife, only child of the Rev. John Hutton, of Morton. He succeeded at the death of his father, in 1861, to the family estates, including the splendid castle at Bayons Manor, near Market Rasen, which, as he has died unmarried, now devolve on his next brother, Rear-Admiral Edwin Clayton Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, who is married to Lady Henrietta Pelham-Clinton, youngest daughter of Henry, fourth Duke of Newcastle, K.G. The deceased gentleman leaves one other surviving brother, Mr. Louis Charles Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, the police magistrate. Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, is son of the elder brother of the late Right Hon. Charles Tennyson-D'Eyncourt.

DR. SYMONDS.

John Addington Symonds, M.D., died on the 25th ult., at Clifton, near Bristol, aged sixty-three. The son of a surgeon of Oxford, this eminent physician held for years as high a reputation as any member of the medical profession not resident in London. He was the author of many valuable works; and almost his last public appearance was as President of one of the sections of the Social Science Congress, held at Bristol in 1869. He leaves one son, John, ex-Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and three daughters, of whom Mary Isabella is wife of Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, and Edith Harriet, of Charles Daniel Cave, Esq., High Sheriff of Bristol in 1863.

THE REV. T. W. WEARE.

The Rev. Thomas William Weare, M.A., of Hampton House, in the county of Hereford, J.P., Rector of Isfield, Sussex, died on the 24th ult., at Speen, Berks. He was born Nov. 2, 1813, the eldest son of the late Colonel Thomas Weare, K.H., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, by Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Pugh, Esq., of Gaer, in the county of Radnor. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836; and he was afterwards, for more than twenty years, second master of Westminster School. He retired in 1861, and in 1867 was nominated to the rectory which he held at the period of his death. Mr. Weare edited the Oxford Archaeological Society's publications, translated into English verse "Plauti Trinummus," and was author of a well-known paper in Mr. Gilbert Scott's "Gleanings from Westminster." He married, first, Aug. 23, 1853, Louisa Emma Mary, third daughter of Henry Fynes-Clinton, Esq.; and, secondly, April 17, 1866, Henrietta Maria, third daughter and co-heiress of the late Captain W. H. Majendie. By the former he leaves one son and three daughters.

Schools of instruction for the militia and volunteers have been resumed at Woolwich for the season.

An inquest was held at Bolton, last Saturday, on a child, aged four years and a half, who had been bitten by a mad dog, and died of hydrophobia. The same dog attacked a man, who had the presence of mind, however, to seize it by the collar and strangle it. In consequence of several other cases of hydrophobia having occurred at the same place, the mayor has ordered that all dogs shall be confined until Oct. 1 next. On Sunday and Monday nearly fifty dogs were seized by the police and killed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. D.—The particulars given are very copious, and we are thankful for them. All now that is required is a list, which the public can at a glance understand, showing each man's score. In this fashion:—

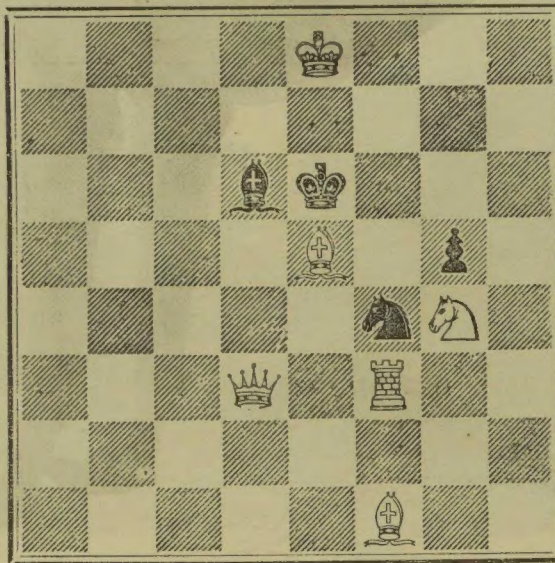
	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
A	1	1	0
B	1	1	0
C	1	1	0
D	1	1	0
E	1	1	0
F	1	1	0
G	1	1	0
H	1	1	0
I	1	1	0
J	1	1	0
K	1	1	0
L	1	1	0
M	1	1	0
N	1	1	0
O	1	1	0
P	1	1	0
Q	1	1	0
R	1	1	0
S	1	1	0
T	1	1	0
U	1	1	0
V	1	1	0
W	1	1	0
X	1	1	0
Y	1	1	0
Z	1	1	0

and so on. Let us have some of the promised games at your earliest convenience. The press is a terrible cormorant.
G. C.—But suppose, in your problem, that Black play 2. Q to K 4th, how can White possibly checkmate next move?
R. SHEPARD.—If there is no error in the problem you have sent, we will endeavour to find the solution. But you must look for it among the notices to correspondents, not by letter.
E. MAYOR, Sandwich Islands.—They shall have due attention.
C. W. of Sunbury.—The two problems you refer to are missing. Will you kindly send a second copy of them?
I. K. FOWLER, California.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour, No. 1, is perfectly correct.
S. B. MAON.—We admit that your "puzzler" has puzzled us. We can make neither head nor tail of it. There is certainly some blunder, either in its composition or transcription. Be good enough to send a full solution, comprehending the chief variations. The one received applies only to a single line of defence, or rather to a single move of it.
VERITAS, S. B. THAKUR, JOHN COLLINS.—You are quite right as to 1408.
E. H. F.—We can see no solution by the route you indicate.
A. S. H. H., of Rio Janeiro.—You have correctly solved the Tour of the Knight No. 1, so far as the verses go; but you have not shown the geometrical figures or the curious arithmetical results.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. 2 has been received, since the publication of our previous lists, from B. C. K.—Georgia—Princeps—Lord M.—Philomath—H. V.—Brindisi—T. P. G.—Mentor—Ranton—Viator—C. P. Leslie—Impransus—W. M. F. R.—I. Boston—T. of King's College, London—Amadeus—Cold Harbour—Quilly—Cymry—R. T. E.—Anna Sedgwick—F. of Preston—W. Fenton—Pygmalion—M. E. Down, Brighton—E. Elliot, Isle of Skye—C. N. M.—R.—of Dover—Cumbresmere—J. B. D.—Clodpole—Major D.—Cypher—Bromwich—Sapach—Charles A. B.—Felix—Miriam, of Lewes—Johnny Raw—S. of Trinity College, Cambridge—G. of Worcester—A. W. derder—Oxonian—D. C. L. of Harrow—F. S. A.—Gordon-square—T. P.—Biceps, of Barlemy—Jeremy—John Knox—Cadmus and H. W. B.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1409 has been received from E. H. F., of Manchester—T. W.—B. A.—Charley—Pip—Veritas—S. B. Ward—L. H.—A. J. H.—F. B. K.—Henry—S. P. Q. B.—of Bruges—Dryden—John Collins, Sandhurst—Eaton—E. de Gogorza and Augustus de Gogorza—Birdseye—Philip—Roberto—S. R. Thakur—H. L. of Windermere—F. Ryder—Caroline B.—Gellius—Sancho Pansa—B. T. E.—M. P.—C. Ozmeh—Held—Rory O'More—Sindbad—Dan Tucker—M. F. O.—Ben-Biarney Stone—Kewick—John Laurie—Hempson—F. C. L.—M. S.—L. G. B.—Delta—Pangloss—Cora—Colonna—Gulliver—Nimrod—T. F. Hagley—Peon—O. D. V.—Piebald—Box and Cox—William Simpson—A. Forester—Quidnunc—Loorine—Fiddle—Spinster, and Tomplar.
* * * The promised Knight's Tour, No. III., is unavoidably postponed till next week.

PROBLEM NO. 1411.

By Captain D. CLARK, of Siberia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

BADEN INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

Game for the "Baden Prize," between Messrs. ANDERSEN and NEUMANN. (Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	25.	P to K R 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	26. B to K B 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. R to K Kt 6th	R takes B
4. P to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	28. P takes R	R takes R
5. B to Q 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	29. P takes R (ch)	K takes P
6. P takes B	P to Q B 4th	30. R to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K takes P
7. Kt to K 2nd		31. Q to K R 5th	K to K 2nd
		32. Q takes K R P	K to Q 3rd
		33. Q to K B 6th	Q to Q 4th
		34. K to K B 2nd	K to Q B 3rd
		35. Q to K 5th	P to Q 3rd
		36. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
		37. R to Q R 3rd	B to Q Kt 4th

Taking the Pawn would have broken up his centre and gained him no advantage in return, since his opponent would have played his Queen to Q R 4th, winning a Pawn at least.

7. Castles
8. P to K B 3rd
9. P to K 4th
10. P to K R 6th
11. B to K R 6th
12. P to K 5th
13. P to K B 4th
14. P to K B 3rd
15. Q to Q R 4th
16. Kt to K Kt 3rd
17. R takes Kt
18. P takes P
19. R to Q B sq
20. Q to Q sq
21. P to K R 4th
22. P to K R 5th
23. B takes Kt
24. Q R to Q B 3rd

Surely too hazardous a move to be ventured in a match-game of such importance.

25. B takes P
Mr. Neumann wins the exchange by his line of play; but we believe he would have gained more by taking the Pawn with Pawn.

Another Game between the same Players.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to K B 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P takes P		

An opinion appears to be gaining ground among our best players that the capture of this Pawn is as good a line of defence as retreating the Bishop, or moving P to Q 3rd.

8. Q to K Kt 3rd
9. P to K 5th
10. Q Kt takes P
11. R to K sq
12. Kt to K R 4th
13. R to K 4th
14. Kt to K B 3rd
15. B to Q Kt 2nd
16. B to Q 5th
17. R to K 3rd

Intending, if his Bishop were attacked by the Q B Pawn, to play Kt to K 4th.

18. R takes B
19. Q takes Kt
20. Kt to Q 4th

It was thought by onlookers that B to K 2nd, followed by Kt to B 3rd, would have been much more troublesome to Black than this move proved.

14. Kt to K B 3rd
15. B to Q Kt 2nd
16. B to Q 5th
17. R to K 3rd

Intending, if his Bishop were attacked by the Q B Pawn, to play Kt to K 4th.

18. R takes B
19. Q takes Kt
20. Kt to Q 4th

It was thought by onlookers that B to K 2nd, followed by Kt to B 3rd, would have been much more troublesome to Black than this move proved.

14. Kt to K B 3rd
15. B to Q Kt 2nd
16. B to Q 5th
17. R to K 3rd

Intending, if his Bishop were attacked by the Q B Pawn, to play Kt to K 4th.

18. R takes B
19. Q takes Kt
20. Kt to Q 4th

23. P to K B 3rd
24. Kt to Kt 3rd

White's attack is no longer worth what cost.

25. K to R sq
26. R takes Q B P
27. R to Q sq
28. B takes K P
29. R takes B
30. Q takes Kt

After this, White must be beaten by sheer weight of metal. In this strait, desperate diseases requiring desperate remedies, we should have boldly played the Queen to Q 8th, and believe by so doing Mr. Andersen would have had no bad chance of escaping with a drawn battle.

31. P to K B 4th
32. P to B 5th
33. P to K B 3rd
34. Q to K B 3rd
35. R to K B sq
36. R to K Kt 3rd
37. R to K 2nd
38. Kt to K 2nd
39. R takes R

R takes B
K R to K 2nd
Q to K B 3rd
P takes P
Q R to Q 2nd
Q to K Kt 4th
P to K R 7th
R to Q 7th
K R takes Kt
Q to K Kt 8th

mate.

mate.

mate.

mate.

mate.

mate.

mate.

mate.

mate.

mate.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Herr Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who died in Paris last year, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., under £1,800,000 personality in England.

The will of the Most Hon. Thomas, Marquis of Headfort, K.P., P.C. for Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of Cavan, was proved in London, on the 25th ult., under £90,000 personality. The will bears date 1866, with five codicils, the last dated July 6, 1870; and his Lordship died at his seat, Headfort House, Kells, Meath, Dec. 6 last, aged eighty-three. He was twice married. The executors and trustees appointed are his stepson, Gustavus Tuite Dalton, Esq.; and Charles Edward Jones, Esq., of St. Mildred's-court, Poultrey; to each of them he has left a legacy of £250. His Lordship directs that the allowances to his pensioners shall be continued during each of their lives. He bequeaths to the following charitable institutions in Ireland each a legacy of £50 free—viz., Dublin by Lamplight, Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers, Dublin Ragged Schools, Meath Protestant Orphan Society, National Clergy Relief Society, and the Clergy Sons Educational Society. His Lordship leaves to his eldest son, the Earl of Bective, to be held as heirlooms, all his coronation medals and snuff-boxes; and desires that the diamond star and badge of the Order of St. Patrick, valued at £700, may be offered for purchase to his son and successor. His Lordship, after making a provision for his family, leaves the income arising from the residue of his property to his wife for her life, and after her decease the same is to be divided into two equal parts between his eldest daughter, Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick, and his Lordship's son, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord John Henry Taylour.

The will of Edward Owen Pemberton, Esq., of Devonshire-place, Marylebone, was proved in London, on the 25th ult., by his relict, Frances Pemberton, and the personality in the United Kingdom sworn under £80,000—that in Scotland being £27,000 and in England £25,000. The testator has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, to his wife for her life, with the power of disposition of the same, but on failure, then as he has by his will directed the same to be distributed.

The will of John Laurie, Esq., was proved under £140,000 personality in England. He has bequeathed to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh £2000, and has left the sum of £15,000 to be distributed amongst charitable institutions at Edinburgh at the discretion of his executors.

The will of William Pollard, Esq., of Hertford, was proved in the London Court under £200,000 personality, and contains the bequest of £1000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and £200 to the British and Foreign School Society.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Warwickshire Hounds, Mr. Spencer Lucy, Charlecote Park, offered to continue his mastership, and to hunt the country four days weekly, provided he was allowed to hunt a fifth in his own coverts and those north of the Avon. Mr. Lucy's offer was accepted, and a guarantee of £1800 was given towards next season's expenses.

BORDEAUX NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEDAL.

A medal has been struck at Bordeaux to commemorate the sitting of the French National Assembly in that city. It is of metal, gilt; the obverse side is sculptured with the armorial shield of the city, presenting a lion over a castle surrounded by waves, with a crescent floating on the waves, emblematical, perhaps, of the strength and pride of Bordeaux maintained by its maritime trade. Above the shield is a mural crown, and below it is a wreath of laurel, with berries, and



MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE MEETING OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT BORDEAUX.

oak-leaves, with acorns. The inscription records the fact that the National Assembly met at Bordeaux on Feb. 12, 1871. The reverse side of the medal bears an inscription of the date of the elections, Feb. 8, 1871, by which the Assembly was constituted to decide the fate of France.

MASTER M'GRATH.

By carrying off the Waterloo Cup for the third time, a feat which coursing writers unanimously pronounced him incapable of, Master M'Grath has stamped himself as the most remarkable greyhound ever put into the slips. We believe we are correct in saying that, with the exception of Cerito, no other greyhound has ever won the great event twice. She, like Master M'Grath, was successful on three occasions; but in her time the entries for the stake only numbered thirty-two instead of sixty-four. Lord Lurgan's famous dog was pupped in February, 1866, and is, therefore, just five years old. He made a successful début in Ireland, dividing one or two important stakes; still, when he came out for the Waterloo Cup in 1868, people were hardly prepared to see such a wonder. His speed was terrific, and his cleverness and killing powers equal to it; indeed, he never gave any of his opponents a chance, and defeated Cock Robin (in whose favour Charming May, an own sister and kennel companion, was drawn) very easily in the final course. He did not run again till he came to Altcar for the "blue ribbon" in the following year, when he was again successful. On this occasion he possessed the same whirlwind speed, but he seemed to have lost some of his cleverness; he rushed wildly at his game, and sustained two or three heavy falls in trying to kill. The excitement when he met Bab-at-the-Bowster in the final course was immense; but Ireland proved too much for Scotland, and Mr. Blanshard's little wonder was beaten, after a course which was sufficiently long to thoroughly test the speed and working powers of both dogs.

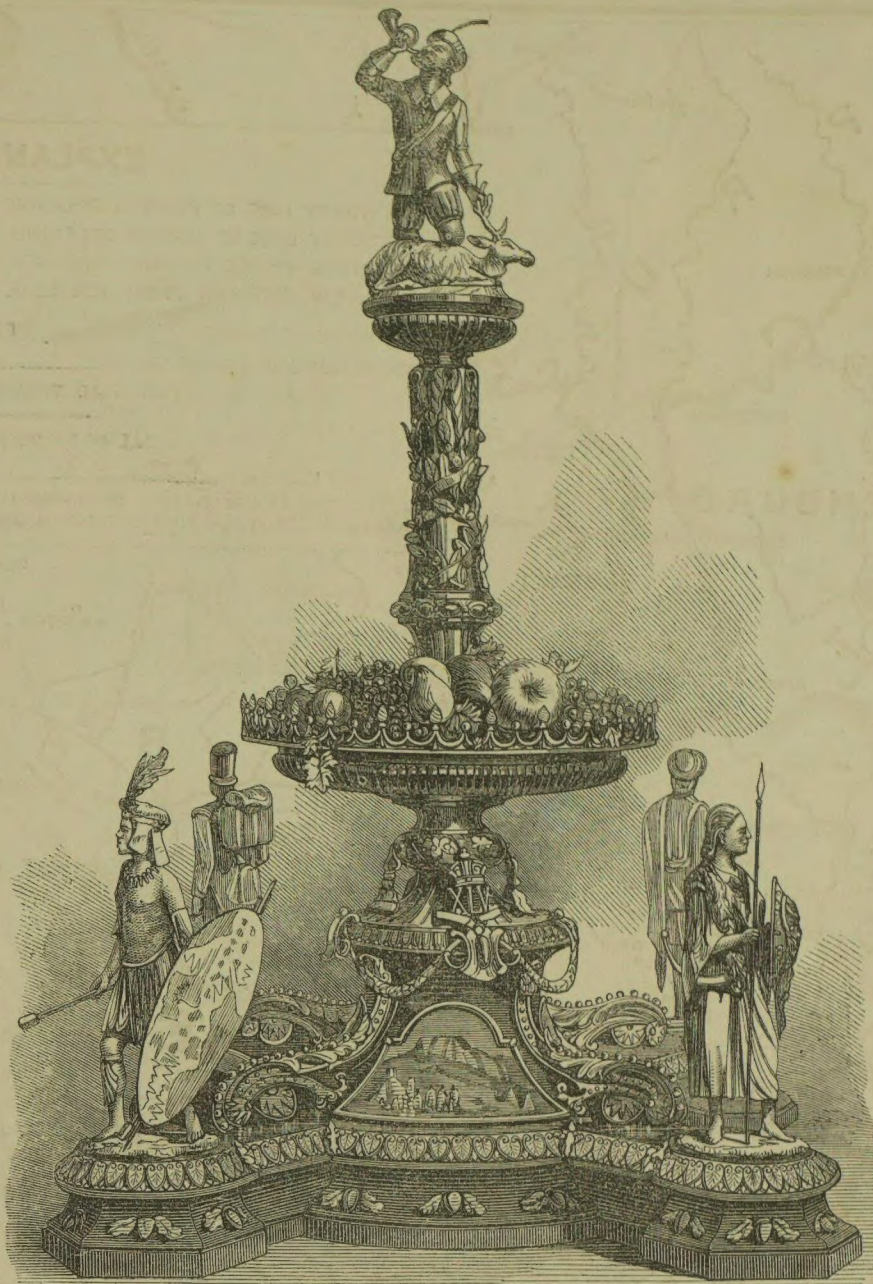
He was then again laid by for the next Waterloo Cup, and by this time he was considered so invincible that he was actually backed to win at 3 to 1 a fortnight before the meeting commenced. In the first round he was drawn against Lady Lyons, and though she was one of the cracks of the entry, 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 were laid on him. His ignominious downfall is a matter of history—he failed to score a single meritorious point; and, to complete his misfortunes, when the course was over he fell through the thin ice which coated one of the dykes and would probably have been drowned, but for an enthusiastic Irishman, who plunged in up to his neck to save "the darlint." Lord Lurgan at once drew him for the Purse, and it was understood

that he would never run again; indeed, he was used for stud purposes for some little time. However, last autumn he reappeared at the Lurgan Meeting, and carried off the Brownlow Cup for the second time. Great exception was taken to this performance, and his Waterloo chances were pronounced hopeless. Still the public and all the Irish division stuck to him manfully, and he again started first favourite, but this time at the more reasonable odds of 10 to 1. All the circumstances of his crowning triumph are too well known to need recapitulation. Suffice it, therefore, to say that he showed much of his old speed, and seemed to have regained his cleverness. He was somewhat favoured in having weak hares, and consequently short courses, but there can be no doubt that his victory was fairly earned and thoroughly deserved.

On Wednesday week her Majesty honoured the dog with a special invitation to Windsor, and on the following day he went to Marlborough House to be inspected by the Prince and Princess of Wales. We believe there is little doubt that he has run his last course.

THE STEAM-SHIP JOHN ELDER.

This vessel, the first of six steamships of the same class for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Liverpool and Valparaiso line, went out in December, to call at Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, carrying the Brazil and River Plate mails. She was contracted for by the Pacific Company with Mr. John Elder, of Govan and Glasgow, but was not completed until shortly after that eminent engineer and ship-builder had been removed by death. Being the last ship he took in hand and the first of their largest class of steamers, the directors of the company decided on giving his name to the vessel to show their appreciation of the great services he had rendered in perfecting the compound engine, which has aided much in the success of their ships. The dimensions of the John Elder are—length, 410 ft.; breadth, 41 ft. 6 in.; depth, 35 ft. She is fitted with compound engines of 550-horse power (nominal), capable of exert-



MESS-TABLE ORNAMENT FOR OFFICERS OF THE 45TH REGIMENT.

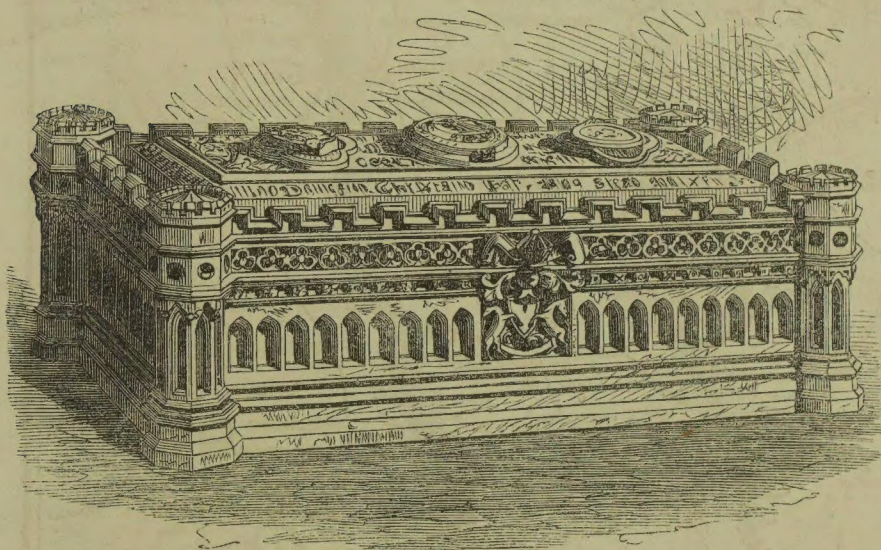
ing a force equal to that of 2800 horses. Her first and second class passenger accommodation, being situated on the main-deck, is expressly adapted for warm climates. The saloon, also on the main-deck, is a model of elegance and good taste, with all expedients for securing the comfort of passengers. The John Elder is commanded by Captain C. H. Sivell, R.N.R., an officer of much experience in the company's service.

THE WINDSOR ADDRESS TO PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

The presentation of an address from the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, with the freedom of the Royal borough, to the husband of Princess Helena, his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, took place last November. But the casket in which it was contained, and which is represented in our Engraving, was an elegant thing of its kind; and it is not yet too late to show its merits as an ornamental object. It was designed by Mr. Alfred Young Nutt, of the Office of Works in Windsor Castle; the carving and other workmanship were done by Messrs. Halliday and Stinton, of Windsor.

ROSSALL SCHOOL BATHS.

The great public school at Rossall, near Fleetwood, in Lancashire, is not unworthy of that county in enterprise and the spirit of improvement. It was the first to enrol a school rifle corps (the example was next followed by Eton), and it has provided itself with swimming-baths on a scale unequalled by any other school in the United Kingdom. On looking at the handsome structure, with its engine-house and suite of attendants' rooms, one cannot but be struck with the vast importance that the training of boys is assuming in the upper-middle classes of modern England. The baths are 122 ft. long by 30 ft. broad; the depth is 6 ft. 6 in. at the deeper end, but shallowing to 4 ft. at the other. In the winter months they are warmed up to 61 deg. or 62 deg. by injected steam. They will



CASKET PRESENTED TO PRINCE CHRISTIAN BY THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.

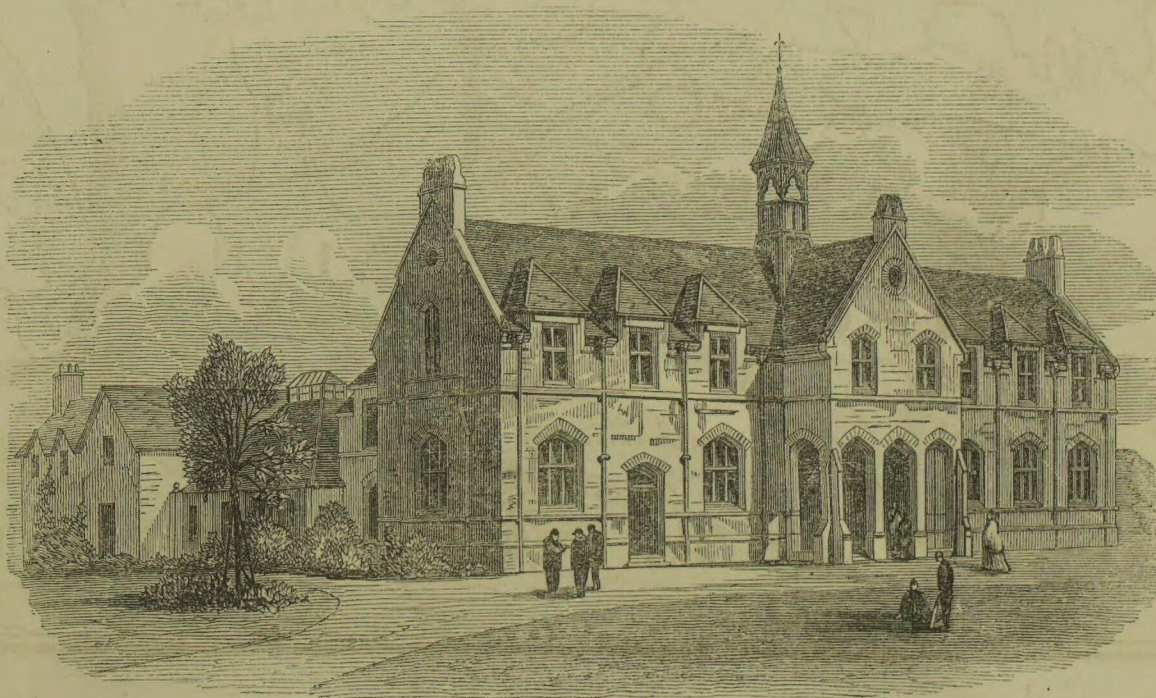


ROSSALL SCHOOL BATHS, FLEETWOOD, LANCASHIRE.

accommodate about fifty boys at a time; and when that number, or more, of striplings "just let loose from school" are diving, swimming, and plunging all together, the liveliness of the scene may be easily imagined. Our illustration is from a photograph by Messrs. Hill and Saunders, Oxford and Eton.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE.

Our Engraving represents the new buildings recently erected for the college at Eastbourne by the munificence of the president, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The site is a compact rectangular piece of land about seven acres in extent, four acres of which, on the western side, looking towards Beachy Head, have been set apart for the cricket and football ground. The main building of the college faces the north, and has a frontage of 105 ft. This part contains the large school-room, class-rooms, dormitories, and bath-room. Behind this



EASTBOURNE COLLEGE, SUSSEX.

are the dining-hall, the studies, the master's room, and the head master's house. This last has been built some years, and the garden round it is ornamented with well-grown trees or shrubs, which, standing at some distance in the rear of the college, form a pretty background to the new red-brick building. The effect of the whole is much enhanced by the fact that this foliage is within a very short distance of the sea. The present Head Master, the Rev. Thompson Podmore, M.A., was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he proceeded to Oxford and took his degree as a First-Classman in Classics. He was appointed by the council in the summer of last year. The college comprises a classical and a modern department. In the latter the Master is the Rev. G. R. Green, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford. We ought not to omit to mention that the architect is Mr. H. Currey, whose noble buildings for St. Thomas's Hospital are now completed at Lambeth.



THE NEW FRENCH-GERMAN FRONTIER.